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VOL. IX

NEW YORK, AUGUST 10, 1921

No. 6

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ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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A WORKING RULE

Sir Daniel Gooch, a generation ago, confessed when addressing a group of British workmen, that much of his success in life was due to his mother, who each morning, when he was a boy going to work, reminded him "Ever remember, my dear Dan, that you should look forward to being some day Manager of that concern."

It is not a lofty admonition. It takes no account for things of the spirit and it leaves little room for love or laughter. Undoubtedly, on strictly moral and aesthetic grounds, it well deserved the biting sareasm of Matthew Arnold's comment: "That beautiful sentence which I treasure as Mrs. Gooch's Golden Rule, or the Divine Injunction 'Be ye perfect' done into British''-or, be it added, done into American.

But, however commonplace and earthly it may be, it makes a practical desk motto for strictly office use. The quotations made by salesmen: the orders placed by purchasing agents; the instructions issued and correspondence dictated-would business be just the same if everyone remembered more often that some day he may be Manager of his company?

TAX REVISION AND POLITICS

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has presented to the House Ways and Means Committee in his new proposed revenue bill a plan to reform some of the present tax evils. Among other things, he proposes a federal tax on automobiles and bank checks, an increase in postal rates, and a repeal of the Excess Profits Tax. According to reports from Washington, the House Committee will likely turn down the new plan on the ground that it is politically unsound." Irrespective of its merits, the Mellon plan will apparently tread on too many voters' toes to please the politician, and whether or not it has any merits, it is reported slated for defeat.

The Ways and Means Committee apparently feels that Mr. Mellon's scheme has certain features which lack very decidedly the proper "political aspect." Imagine adding a ten dollar tax to the various state taxes which some ten million automobile owner-voters would have to pay. Political suicide! Furthermore, the Committee views the new tax plan as a decided shifting of the burden from the rich to the poor, and as the poor far outnumber the rich in votes, the Congressman who has an eye to his job, is hardly likely to offend aforementioned poor. Mr. Mondell, Republican floor leader of the House said recently, in fact, that there would be no shifting of taxes but that a great big cut would be put into effect.

Everything seems to be done for political reasons. Few Congressmen appear to see anything from the purely American business point of view. Although, if American business ever needed real aid in the matter of tax revision, it needs it now, but all that apparently is to be had, is another portion of the same political "mush." Certainly, Mr. Mellon's budget estimate of \$4,600,000,000 is high and must be cut down, but this is no reason why his proposed tax reforms, several of which business men have been clamoring for, should become the pawns of professional politicians. Which all goes to show, that few business men can institute a new policy successfully in Washington, no matter what its merits, against the unbroken stone-wall of politics.

THE CHEMICAL SALESMAN

Because they are salesmen, and because they are workers, the plan of the chemical salesmen to organize their own association is a guaranteed success. It is underwritten by the enthusiasm, the energy, and the sales ability of its own members. Moreover, there is a logical place for a national association of chemical salesmen. It can do definite things that need to be done.

When such leaders as Theodore Loud, General Manager of the New York Quinine; P. S. Tilden, Sales Manager of acids and heavy chemicals for du Pont, and Charles Abbott, Director of Sales Research of the National Aniline meet, as they did, for the first time at the organization meeting at the Chemists' Club last week, it shows finely the great isolation of the medicinal, industrial, and coal-tar branches of the chemical industry. If the new salesmen's organization only drives a tiny wedge into these artificial barriers, it will more than justify its existence.

Railway passenger and hotel rates, standardization of sales contracts, commercial bribery, better definition of sales terms, and greater standardization of many chemical products are all broad questions of intimate concern to the chemical salesman. But any matter which broadly affects any commercial aspect of the chemical industry—such as tariff or freight rates—touches the chemical salesman's interest and his pocketbook. The foresight of the organizers of the association is shown in their determination to avoid all questions of prices or sales policies and to make the membership of individuals; not of firms.

There is a tremendous power to be harnessed to the organization of the thousands of honest, energetic, highly trained men who sell American-made chemical products; men whose work takes them into every kind of plant and store in every city and hamlet, and who rub elbows with all classes of people in hotels and on trains. The salesmen are the true shock troops of the chemical industry: their organization is apt to become a great force in the industry's future development. It only needs the united support of the salesmen themselves to enjoy unprecedented influence among trade associations and if we know the chemical salesmen, it will have that influence and use it wisely.

BUSINESS INTROSPECTION

Every business man has paused recently to go over his own conduct with the eye of stern censorship to find wherein he has contributed to the present business depression. Some have gone deep but others have been more or less superficial in their introspections, and have failed to realize just how much their own lack of real active push has added to the load of hopelessness which has hampered business recovery. The following from a New York theatre program, seems very much to the point in connection with business as it is:

"Business has gone to sleep because Mr. Business Man hasn't made enough noise to keep it awake. Bunk! you say—how can you sell to people who have no money? No money!—what a mistaken idea some people have.

"On Saturday, July 2nd, I saw 90,000 men and women in the big arena in Jersey City who had spent \$1,623,380.00 for admission to the Dempsey-Carpentier World Championship Boxing Bout. The main event—the big bout—lasted ten minutes and sixteen seconds, and figuring steamship fares, railroad tickets, taxi fares, hotel bills, and special trains, it is safe to say \$3,000,000 (three millions of dollars) in all were spent for about ten minutes of excitement.

"But the crown is to be placed on Tex Rickard—a promoter—a business man who made for himself a half million dollars on the big quarrel. Rickard is a business man—he put the deal over, and when anybody tells you his business is rotten, he has no money—you can bet your last nickel that particular individual is waiting for business instead of going out after it."

We pass it on for what it is worth. Think it over. It may have a bearing on your problem!

A broker recently said in his market report, speaking of acetphenetidin, "while a little still remains in outside hands, the demand has pretty well used this up." What we want to know is, who owns this "little still"? And is it any wonder the demand has "used it up," particularly in these days of stringent aridity?

"To sell or not to sell German stuff," is the soliloquy of the barium manufacturers when they look into a future provided with a heavy duty that will not protect them.

Among the significant post-war trade movements is the steady flow of energetic individuals out of the chemical brokerage field back to the suit and cloak line.

Maybe it is caused by the blue law agitation, but if it isn't we are at a loss to explain the sudden activity in the market for yellow prussiate.

Makers of oxalic acid are afraid the emergency tariff will expire, and dealers, that it will not.

The dye trade might as well move to Washington or at least lease a hotel.

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Senate Continues Dye Tariff Hearings

Choate Fights For License While Metz Opposes-Army and Navy Heads Out for Embargo-Moses and La Follette Grill Choate on Chemical Foundation-Small Dve Manufacturers Refute Monopoly Charge-Consumers Testify on Both Sides

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Although the hearings on the Dyestuff License embargo before the Senate Finance Committee were originally scheduled to cover a single day, the better part of a week has been consumed in taking the testimony. Not only were representatives of American manufacturers and opponents of the license system on hand to take part in the discussion, but the Secretaries of the Navy and of War interjected communications into the fray supporting the embargo. American dye consumers testified for both sides. General Fries, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, was a prominent witness for the proper protection of the dye industry by embargo. Herman A. Metz, the chief opponent of the embargo, had several verbal clashes with Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel for the American Dyes

The Chemical Foundation was brought into the situation when Senators La Follette and Moses recalled Mr. Choate before the Committee after he had testified on the dvestuff embargo, and grilled him on the assets and workings of the Foundation.

Daniel F. Walters, president of the Germantown Dye Works of Philadelphia was the first witness appearing before the Senate Finance Committee and he urged that the dyestuffs license plan be included in the tariff bill. He told the Committee that the United States is now independent of all other countries as regards the production of dyestuffs. The sulphur blacks manufactured in this country particularly are now equal in every way to those manufactured by Germany before the war.

If the American dyestuffs manufacturers are given an embargo for three years more, they will be able to successfully compete with German dyestuffs if they are then allowed a reasonable tariff such as given to all American industries. He called the attention of the Committee to the fact that more than \$300,000,000 has been invested in the dyestuff industry in this country and this should be protected, and also to the fact that England has a ten-year embargo on the importation of dyestuffs. The pre-war tariff gave no help in establishing the dyestuff industry here but it was the war that enabled building it up. He estimated that about \$50,-000,000 worth of dyes are used in the United States a year. He told the Committee that the United States had really built up the big dye monopoly in Germany because of the fact that American manufacturers purchased about \$50,000,000 worth of dyes from Germany a year prior to the war.

Uses Only 50% American Dyes

Charles M. Miller of the Atlas Dye Works, Philadelphia, and A. A. Hoggson, a hat manufacturer of Danbury, Connecticut, both appeared before the Committee opposing the licensing system. Mr. Miller said that it takes too long to get a necessary license from the Government and frequently it is impossible to get it. He said that he could always guarantee the foreign dyes to his customers to hold fast, but that he could not guarantee the American dyes. He insisted that the American dyestuff manufacturers are not producing all of the needed colors. He stated that he uses about 50 per cent of American dyes and that these are giving satisfactory results. He told the Committee that personally he would much rather use American dyes if the necessary colors could be obtained, and if the American product would hold as fast as the German product.

Herman A. Metz, dye manufacturer and pre-war American representative of the great German Hoechst works, appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate opposing the dye licensing plan which was stricken out of the Fordney Bill when it passed the House. Mr. Metz told the committee that he favors ample protection for American dye manufacturers, a high rate of duty, but he is not in favor of an absolute embargo. He said that all of the essential dyes are being manufactured in the United States today, but some dyes will probably never be made here. Metz told the committee that regardless of what anyone else said that he was in a position to know that the Germans today haven't got enough dyes to flood the American market, even if the embargo is not put into effect.

Metz Opposes Dye License

Answering questions by members of the committee Mr. Metz reported that his dye business last year, which he said was very poor, totaled between three million and four million dollars. He told the committee that at the present time he only imports small quantities of dyes and these can be imported only for customers. Answering another question, Mr. Metz said that he is of the opinion that Congress can protect the American

dyestuff industry without an embargo.

Mr. Metz said that he was given to understand on very high authority that it cost the German manufacturers about 50 per cent more now to produce dyes than it did before the war. Answering a specific question Mr. Metz said that the so-called Moses dyestuff amendment places rates so high that it practically amounts to an embargo without the licensing feature, and that he favors the Moses amendment which he also said was favored by many of the largest textile mills of the country. He told the committee that all of the textile mills are opposed to the dyestuff embargo.

Brigadier General Amos A. Fries, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department, also appeared before the Finance Committee and explained a chart which 'he had prepared showing the relation between the dye industry and the manufacture of high explosives, medicines and photographic supplies. General Fries called the committee's attention to the fact that before the war there were only seven firms making dyestuffs in the United States, while today there are

more than eighty.

Choate Refutes Metz

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of New York, representing the American Dyes Institute, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee last Friday urging a dyestuff license system. Mr. Choate took up the early part of his testimony by refuting statements which had been made by Herman A. Metz on Thursday. He went into some detail denying most of the statements which were made to the committee by Metz. Mr. Choate stated that only those dye manufacturers who were in business before the war had amortized their plants and not most of the dye manufacturers of the United States, as indicated by Metz.

Mr. Choate told the committee that he was informed by a reliable party that one German dye manufacturer is now employing 30,000 men as compared with 11,000. employed in the plant before the war. Answering questions of the committee, Mr. Choate stated that he does not think that the American dyestuff industry can live without a license system. He stated the fact that

German labor costs five times less than American. He also pointed out the difference in exchange and the years of dyestuff experience in Germany. He also said that the Germans have a large surplus of dyes on hand regardless of what anyone else may say.

"A complete self-sustaining domestic dye and coal tar chemical industry," said Mr. Choate, "is indispensable to our national prosperity for five compelling

(a) Three billion dollars worth a year of American goods cannot be made without its products.

(b) It alone can keep the nation abreast of the progress of science in chemical warfare, and provide and keep available in peace times, an inexhaustible source of explosives and poison-gases needed for national defense.

(c) Without it no real disarmament is possible.
(d) It alone can insure due progress in industrial

chemistry.

(e) It alone can provide both personnel and material needed for the advancement of scientific and medical chemistry.

German Trust Larger Than Ever

The American industry is up against the most formidable and unscrupulous competitor in the commercial world, said Mr. Choate. The German industry, favored by cheap materials, labor and transportation, and by the most skilled technical service, has a start of forty years in the race-an incalculable advantage. It has always waged ruthless commercial warfare. Its plants are organized on an enormous scale, several employing (even in 1913) each as many men as the largest three American works together have ever employed and producing such quantities as satisfied the requirements of the whole world. In November, 1920, one German firm (the Badische) employed 30,000 men, or 7,000 more than the largest number ever employed by all our works. In 1916 this huge industry, realizing its danger, consolidated into a single gigantic trust, organized avowedly to fight for the recovery of its foreign markets. The assets of this commercial monstrosity figured from the last available Berlin stock quotations, may be fairly valued at over four hundred million gold dollars. It is receiving all the aid the new Government can give it. The Government has abolished the export duties on dyes. It has arranged to refund to German dye exporters the 26 per cent Reparation Levy exacted by the British Reparation Recovery Act. In November, 1920, the German trust formally complained to the Reparation Commission that the failure to withdraw Reparation dyes was interfering with business by clogging their warehouses. Since the Reparation dyes then constituted but 25 per cent of daily production it is evident that the Trust's warehouses were nearly full without them, and that accordingly it has large stocks, unsaleable elsewhere, to use in commercial warfare upon our industry.

"Unless miracles happen, the Trust will fight more ruthlessly than ever. France, England and Italy, determined to have their own dyes industries, have closed their doors to German dyes. If the American industry is left to shift for itself, it will be 'spurlos versenkt.' The attack has already begun."

No American Monopoly

The main attack upon the industry has been in the form of a charge that there is an American dye monopoly. In reply to that Mr. Choate said: "The facts disclosed in the Tariff Commission's Census for 1920 dispose of the monopoly accusation once for all. These show that whereas in 1913 we had four or five dyemaking concerns we now have 82, while the makers of coal tar and organic chemicals, generally, have increased to 171. Among those there is no interlocking

of stock ownership, or of directorates, as will be shown by a statement signed by sixty or more of the smaller makers showing their entire independence, and that they have not encountered any American monopoly. The whole cry of an American monopoly is pure myth, the last desperate resort of those who realize that in fair argument their case is hopelessly weak. The fact is there is only one monopoly in the industry and that is the German Kartel."

Cartel Will Control If U. S. Does Not

In discussing embargo as the effective protection, the statement was made: "No matter what Congress does, the textile makers are certain to have their supply of dyes subject to some outside control. If Congress does not enact this or some equally effective selective embargo, they will be subject to license issued or withheld at will by one man—the head of the German dye trust. From every point of view a direct exclusion or selective embargo law suggests itself as the inevitable answer to the pending question. It is the one safe, certain remedy which will insure to the country the permanence of the industry on which more, perhaps, than on any other single branch of human activity, our economic and scientific progress and our national security depend."

Another witness appearing before the committee on Friday was Charles M. Stone, vice president of the Atlantic Dyestuffs Company of Brookline, Massachusetts, who told the committee that as a small dyestuff manufacturer, he felt that he needed protection. Mr. Stone said that he favored the plan of licensing as outlined in the bill reported last year by the Senate Finance

Committee.

Choate Grilled on Foundation

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., was recalled by the Senate Committee on Saturday, to answer questions propounded by Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin and Senator Moses of New Hampshire. Mr. Choate was questioned on the capitalization of the German dyestuff plants and he quoted from reports made to the British government by a special dyestuff commission. He told the Committee that since the signing of the armistice, the German dyestuff plants have declared dividends of not less than 16 per cent per annum on their capital stock.

Questioned concerning the Chemical Foundation, Mr. Choate stated that the assets were on June 30 this year \$364,595.21. This sum consists of, he said, patents, trade-marks, office equipment and cash. The cash on that date he said amounted to \$51,000. The questions which were propounded by the Committee were along the same lines as already brought out many times in both the House and Senate. Mr. Choate told the committee that German patents were purchased by the Chemical Foundation from the Alien Property Custodian. The Foundation, he said, originally paid \$250,-000 for these patents, and later made a payment of \$271,850. In connection with his testimony, Mr. Choate pointed out to the Committee that the Foundation cannot issue exclusive licenses and that no license has ever been refused. In closing his testimony, Mr. Choate called the Committee's particular attention to the fact that the Chemical Foundation does not now and cannot in the future control the dye industry through its activities.

Bush Appeals For Aromatics

Burton T. Bush, president of the Antoine Chiris Company, manufacturers of essential oils and aromatic chemicals also urged the Committee that an embargo be placed on the importation of foreign aromatic chemicals. Mr. Bush took issue with some of the former witnesses before the Committee and stated that he is fully convinced that American chemical manufacturers can produce equally as good chemicals as those pro-

duced abroad. He told the Committee that his firm has been manufacturing on a semi-commercial scale artificial musk, and that he is producing about fifty pounds per month. If he is allowed sufficient protection he told the committee that he intends to put more money into the manufacture of this product.

Dr. Marston T. Bogert, chief of the Chemical Division of the Columbia University, also appeared before the Committee on Saturday, urging an embargo.

War and Navy Secretaries for Embargo

Communications were received from Secretary of the Navy Denby and Secretary of War Weeks, both urging sufficient protection for the chemical industry in this

country. Secretary Denby said:

"Understanding that the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee of the House placing a limited embargo on the importation of coal-tar products (H.R. 7456 General Tariff Revision Page 6) was rejected by the House, I am earnestly requesting that your Committee give special attention to this feature. The Longworth bill (H.R. 8078, 66th Congress) included a selective embargo regulating the importation of organic chemicals particularly those useful in the preparation of explosives and toxic gases used in chemical warfare.
"The Fordney bill as reported from the Committee

included a modified clause to the same effect. It is of great value to the Navy to encourage the development of chemical activities in the manufacture of all products connected with the above mentioned articles, especially those manufacturers whose establishments can easily be diverted to the manufacture of war materials when needed. The restoration of the embargo clause will be of material help and I will greatly appreciate your assistance to this effort."

The Secretary of War in his letter, said in part:

"My attention has been drawn to the fact that the Fordney Tariff Bill as passed by the House of Representatives will not protect the American organic chemical industry from destruction by German competition.

"Prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1914, the American organic chemical industry was very small. This was particularly true of the dye industry. At that time, the value of coal-tar dyes, drugs, etc., produced in Germany was more than twice that produced by all the rest of the world, and more than twenty-one times that of the United States. So fully did Germany realize before, during and after the World War that predominance in the organic chemical industry and particularly the dye industry meant the most valuable measure of preparedness possible, that she has united all her organic chemical industries into one great trust, the Interessen Gemeinschaft.

"Not only is the German workman paid much less than the American workman, but the depreciated mark makes the difference still more pronounced. It therefore seems certain that the German dye trust can produce dyes and similar materials so much cheaper than the Americans can produce them that no ordinary tariff can keep the German dye trust from destroying the American dye industry and thereby crippling the whole

organic chemical industry.'

EMERGENCY TARIFF TO BE EXTENDED

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8 .- A bill to extend the Emergency Tariff measure for two months beyond Aug. 27th, the date of expiration, has been introduced by Senator Gooding. The bill does not make provision for the extension of the dye license feature of the Emergency Act.

Major Louis A. Fischer, chief of the division of Weights and Measures of the Bureau of Standards, died recently at Washington at the age of fifty-seven.

SMALL PLANTS DISCLAIM DYE MONOPOLY

Letter Signed by 62 Small American Manufacturers Sent to Senator Penrose-Urges Necessity of License

A letter signed by 62 small dye manufacturers, disclaiming that there is a monopoly in the U.S. and urging embargo protection for the American industry, has been sent to Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee by Dr. Samuel Iserman, president of the Chemical Co. of America. The letter

"In connection with the consideration of the chemical schedule of the pending tariff bill, it has been persistently alleged in the press and by speakers that there is danger of creating a dye and chemical monopoly in this country through the aid of the selective embargo

provisions of the bill.

"As a smaller American manufacturer of dyestuff intermediates, dyestuffs, drugs and coal tar aromatics, I declare that the only monopoly to fear in the coal tar chemical industry is the great German Kartel the largest chemical combine in the world, the members of which have contracted the pooling of profits for a period extending to the year 2000 or for 79 years from

"This monopoly is a threat and menace to our organic chemical industry because of the long developed skill and abnormally low costs of production due to cheap raw material and labor. It must not be forgotten that the raw materials required by that industry in Germany are all or practically all obtainable within the German borders, and on account of the small wages and a depreciated currency, no tariff rates which would serve to protect other American industries will adequately protect the coal-tar industry for several years to come from the destructive competition of the combined forces of the German chemical manufacturers.

No Fear of American Competition

"Since the war deprived Germany of control of the American market, we have been and are still manufacuring dyestuffs and other coal-tar chemicals, and smaller and larger manufacturers together have been instrumental in building up a self-contained coal-tar chemical industry in the United States since and during the war. We have no fear that the two or three larger American concerns can or will destroy our business.

"The report of the United States Tariff Commission released to the press July 11 last, completely disproves the existence of a monopoly in the coal-tar chemical

industry in the United States. It says:

"'The total number of firms engaged in the production of coal-tar products in 1920 was 213, while those companies engaged in the manufacture of dyes alone

numbered 82.

"The signatures hereto attached of the independent and competing concerns is self-supporting evidence of the statement made by the Tariff Commission. These concerns whose signatures are affixed are wholly independent and to so large an extent competitors that the accusation that there is a chemical monopoly is utterly absurd. This accusation is made mostly by importers for the purpose of misleading and confusing the issue.

"As a representative smaller manufacturer, I state emphatically that unless we are entirely safeguarded from the German monopoly by an embargo provision for a limited number of years against foreign coal-tar chemicals that we are successfully making here, we will be forced to close our doors and abandon produc-

"The Tariff Commission reports that Germany has already regained the competitive markets of the world.

(Continued on Page 257)

DYE IMPORT LICENSES FOR JULY

Germany Chief Source With 253,687 Pounds Brought In—Switzerland Supplies 145,848 Pounds

Note: (By request of Treasury Dept. Division of Customs, Dye & Chem. Section.) "Licenses shown by this list to have been issued for particular commodities must not be considered as a precedent or assurance that favorable action will be taken on future applications for Similar commodities. The Treasury Dept., Dye & Chem. Section, announced in special cases that it is its practice to consider special evidence that may be submitted by manufacturing consumers of dyestuffs tending to prove that the American commodity, while satisfactory in general or for some lines, will not meet the requirements as to quality or adaptability for particular manufacturing purposes."

manufacturing purposes."			
Sch. Designation of Dye No. No. Sc2 Acid Blue R B F	Germany (pounds)	England (pounds)	(pounds)
Acid Brown RN 532			1,100 900
Acid Violet B W	100		440
844 Algol Blue 3 G Paste			200
819 Algol Brilliant Red 2 B Paste	1,000		
819 Algol Red FF Extra	4,000		
819 Algol Red FF Paste	1,000		
819 Algol Red FF Ex. Paste	4,000		
774 Alizarine Black S Paste	3,000		
862 Alizarine Blue Black B	1.275		
Alizarine Blue Black B Pdr	2,500		
Alizarine Blue Black B T	200		
Alizarine Blue S A W S A	2,060		
855 Alizarine Blue SKY Powder	200		
Alizarine Brilliant Green KC	123	50	
799 Alizarine Cyanine G. Ex. Powder	1,230		
865 Aliz. Cyanine Green G Ex. Conc	200		
Alizarine Cyanole FF	200	50	
865 Alizarine Green C G	250		
865 Alizarine Green C G Ex	250	112	
779 Alizarine A O Paste		6,000	
Alizarine Orange 'AO 20% Paste.		1,500	
780 Alizarine Red IWS Powder	500		
780 Alizarine Red W	100		
780 Alizarine Red W Powder	300		
Alizarine Rubinole R Pdr	160		
858 Alizarine Saphirole B	600		
Alizarine Saphirole S E	200		
834 Alizarine Viridine FF	1,000		
Anthosine B	5		
Anthosine B Anthosine 3 B Anthra Chromate Brown E B. Anthra Chromate Brown E B. Anthracene Blue SWGG Extra. Anthracene Blue SWGG Extra. Anthracene Blue WR Dbl. Paste Anthracene Chromate Brown EB. 759 Anthraflavone G C Paste 863 Anthraflavone G C Paste 863 Anthraflavone G Brown G Benzo Chrome Brown G Benzo Fast Eosin BL Benzo Red 12 B Benzo Red 12 B Benzo Rhoduline Red 3 B Benzo Violet R Biebrich Acid Violet 7 B Blue Lake	1.000		
Anthracene Blue SWGG Extra	1,100		
789 Anthracene Blue WR Dbl. Paste	100.000		
Anthracene Chromate Brown EB.	700		
759 Anthraflavone G C Paste	110		
Benzo Chrome Brown G	500		
Benzo Fast Eosin BL	1 200		
Benzo Rhoduline Red 3 B	220		
Benzo Violet R	200		
Blue Lake	11		
621 Brilliant Cresyl Blue 2BS Pdr	55		
Reilliant Sky Blue 2 RM	2,000		
Chicago Red III			900
613 Chinoline Yellow			550 550
Chloramine Brilliant Red 8 B			110
Chlorantine Fast Blue 2 GL			1,320 770
Chlorantine Fast Red /BL			1,100
Chlorantine Fast Violet 2BL			1,100 660
Chlorantine Fast Violet 4 BL			220
Biebrich Acid Violet 7 B. Blue Lake 621 Brilliant Cresyl Blue 2BS Pdr. Brilliant Sky Blue 8G Extra. Brilliant Sky Blue 2 RM. Chicago Red III 613 Chinoline Yellow, Conc. Chloramine Brilliant Red 8 B. Chlorantine Fast Blue 2 GL. Chlorantine Fast Red 7BL. Chlorantine Fast Violet BL. Chlorantine Fast Violet 2BL. Chlorantine Fast Violet 2 RL. Chlorantine Fast Violet 3 RL.			275
Chlorantine Violet 4 BL	• • • •		11C 110
Chrome Azurine E			660
Chrome Blue S			3,006 110
551 Chrome Fast Pure Blue BX			1,190
881 Clba Blue 2B Powder Pat			110
881 Ciba Blue 2 B D Paste	****		66 440
Chlorantine Fast Violet 2 RL. Chlorantine Fast Yellow 4 GL. Chlorantine Volet 4 BL Chromacetine Blue S Pdr. Chrome Blue S Chrome Fast Power TV 551 Chrome Fast Power Blue BX 881 Cha Blue 2 B Powder Pat. 881 Cha Blue 2 B D 881 Cha Blue 2 B D 882 Cha Blue C B Power 882 Cha Blue C Pdr. 982 Cha Blue C Pdr. 993 Cha Blue C Pdr. 994 Cha Blue C Pdr. 995 Cha Blue C Pdr.			550
919 Ciba Bordeaux B Paste			11-

Sch. Designation of Dye No.	Germany (pounds)	England (pounds)	Switz.
No. **889 Ciba Grey B Pdr. Pat. **899 Ciba Grey G Pdr. Pat. **Ciba Pink B Paste & Powder. **907 Ciba Scarlet G Paste **907 Ciba Scarlet G 20% Paste. **907 Ciba Scarlet G Ex. 20% Paste. **907 Ciba Violet B Paste 10%. **Ciba Violet B Paste. **911 Ciba Violet B Paste. **911 Ciba Violet R Powder. **912 Cibanone Black B Paste. **93 Cibanone Black B Paste. **93 Cibanone Black B Paste 10%. Chlanone Green B Patt. Clbanone. Green B Patt. Clbanone. Green G Paste.			110 110
Ciba Pink B Paste & Powder			660
907 Ciba Scarlet G Paste			3,740
907 Ciba Scarlet G Ex. 20% Paste 907 Ciba Scarlet G Extra Pdr			1,320
907 Ciba Scarlet G Ex. Pow. Pat			110
Ciba Violet B Pat. Paste			110 11
971 Ciba Violet R Powder			110
794 Cibanone Black B Paste			2,200
794 Cibanone Black B Paste Pat 793 Cibanone Blue 3 G Paste 10%			11
Cibanone Green B Pat			2,200
Cibanone Green G Paste Pat			11 11
792 Cibanone Orange R Paste			660
795 Cibanone Yellow R Paste Pat	• • •		671
Cloth Fast Blue B R			110
Cloth Fast Blue G T B			110 110
793 Cibanone Blue 3 G Paste 10% Cibanone Green B Pat. Cibanone Green G Paste. Cibanone Green G Paste Pat. Cibanone Green G Paste Pat. Cibanone Green G Paste Pat. 792 Cibanone Orange R Paste Pat. 793 Cibanone Orange R Paste Pat. 795 Cibanone Vellow R Paste. 796 Cibanone Vellow R Paste. 797 Cibanone Grange R Paste Pat. 798 Cibanone Grange R Paste Pat. 798 Cibanone Vellow R Paste. 798 Cibanone Vellow R Paste. 798 Cibanone Vellow R Paste. 798 Cibanone Grange R Paste. 798 Cibanone Grange R Cibanone Grange			110 110
Cloth Fast Green G			110 110
Cloth Fast Red B			110
484 Cloth Fast Red R			110 110
Cloth Fast Violet B			116 116
Cloth Fast Yellow G			110 110
Cloth Fast Yellow R		2,400	110
Cyananthrol BGA	100	2,400	
546 Cyanole FF	1,000		
Diamine Azo Orange 2 R	500		
Diamine Brilliant Scarlet S Pdr	448		
Diamine Dark Blue B	400		
Diamine Brilliant Scarlet S Pdr. Diamine Catechine B Diamine Catechine B Diamine Fast Blue B Diamine Fast Blue B Diamine Fast Blue FFB Diamine Garey G JiP Diamine Scarlet 3 B JiP Diamine Scarlet Blue N Dianil Chrome Brown R JiP Diamine Fast Red K JiP Diamine Fast Red K JiP Diamine Fast Red S JiP Diazo Brilliant Scarlet G Diazo Brilliant Scarlet G Diazo Brilliant Scarlet G Diazo Brilliant Scarlet G Diazo Roya Blue B Diazo Sky Blue B Direct Green B Supra Direct Green B Supra Erio Chrome Phosphine RR Set Green B B Supra Erio Green B Supra	600		
319 Diamine Scarlet 3 B	1,200		
217 Diamogene Blue 2 B	500		,
Dianil Chrome Brown R	500	500	
126 Diazine Blue B R	10		
Diazo Brilliant Scarlet G	400		
Diazo Geranine B Extra	100		
Diazo Rubine B	110		
Diazo Sky Blue B	5,000		
Diphenyl Fast Red B Supra		120	1,800
Direct Grey R Paste			3,000
183 Erio Chrome Black T			52,000 50
564 Erio Green B Supra			2,000
Erio Green B B Supra			2,500 200
518 Ethyl Violet	300		
Fast Red G L Base	80		
Granat Lake No. 420	5,084.2		
910 Helindone Pink A N	560		
910 Helindone Pink R N Paste	2,000		
Helio Fast Violet A L	250		
Indanthrene Black BB	4,000		
Indanthrene Black BB Dbl. Paste	e 1,000 100		
Indanthrene Blue GGSP Dbl. Pas	ste 200 30		
Erio Ureen B B Supra. Erio Kreen B B Supra. Erio Rubine 2 B Conc. 518 Ethyl Violet 523 Fast Green Extra Bluish Fast Red G L Base. Fast Scarlet R Base Granat Lake No. 420. 902 Helindone Brown 2 R Paste. 910 Helindone Prink A N. 910 Helindone Prink B N Paste. 910 Helindone Prink B N Paste. 910 Helindone Prink R N Paste. 910 Helindone Prink R N Paste. 911 Helindone Red 3 B. Helio Fast Violet A L. 748 Hydron Blue G Powder. Indanthrene Black BB Dbl. Paste. 11 Indanthrene Blue GGSP Dbl. Paste. 1241 Indanthrene Blue GGSP Dbl. Paste. 1241 Indanthrene Blue GGSP Dbl. Paste. 1343 Indanthrene Blue 2 GSZ. Paste. 1343 Indanthrene Blue 2 GSZ. Paste. 1343 Indanthrene Blue 2 GSZ. Paste. 1343 Indanthrene Blue RSP Triple P. 1356 Indanthrene Blue RSP Triple P. 1357 Indanthrene Blue RSP Triple P. 1358 Indanthrene Blue RSP Triple P. 1357 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste. 1358 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste. 1358 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste. 1369 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste. 1360 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste. 1379 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste. 1381 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste. 1382 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste. 1383 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste. 1384 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste. 1385 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste. 1386 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Paste.	1		
*838 Indanthrene Blue RSP Triple Po	dr. 100 e. 1,320		
367 Indanthrene Brown B Dbl. Pasts 763 Indanthrene Dark Blue B O	1,500		
760 Indanthrene Golden Orange G Past	e 1,500 ste 1,025		
761 Indanthrene Golden Orange R Par *761 Indanthrene Golden Orange RRT *761 Indanth. Golden Orange RRT Par	F 2,000 ste 3,600		
761 Indanthrene Golden Orange K	KI		
Paste Sand Free	Page 25	(7)	
(Continued on	rage Za	,,,	

One hundred representative salesmen and sales executives in all branches of the chemical industry will be invited to become charter members of the Salesmen's Association of American Chemical Industry, after plans of the Organization Committee have been worked out.

This Committee, which consists of Fred E. Signer of Butterworth-Judson, Chairman; Charles F. Abbott of National Aniline; John A. Chew of Warner Chemical Co.; P. S. Tilden of DuPont; A. H. Pierce of Grasselli; E. J. Barber of Barrett Co.; E. C. Scott of Wing & Evans, and Williams Haynes of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, Secretary, held a meeting Monday, August 8th, at which a constitution was drawn up,

Membership will be open to any American citizen connected with the sales or advertising staff of any American chemical manufacturer, or his recognized sales agent. The Committee is considering plans for the formation of local associations in the various large cities. According to the present plans, invitations will be extended to representative salesmen to join as charter members. Details are being considered for a meeting and dinner to be held at the time of the Chemical Exposition.

Salesmen interested in this organization, whose object is to be the fostering and promotion of the commercial interests of the sales staffs and of the broader interests of the chemical industry as a whole, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, 3 Park Place, New York City.

DYE LICENSE MAY BE EXTENDED

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—Representative Longworth of Ohio on Monday introduced a bill in the House to prolong the dye licensing feature of the emergency tariff law. The bill is as follows:

"That subdivision (a) of section 501 of the Dye and Chemical Control Act approved May 27, 1921, is amended by striking out the words 'three months,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'ten months.'
"Section 2. That all furniture, file cases, typewriters,

and other office appliances in use by the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State on May 28, 1921, shall be transferred to and become the property of the Treasury Department.

"Section 3. That the appropriation 'collecting the Revenue from Customs, 1922' is hereby made available for the payment of salaries and all other expenditures incident to the operation of the Dye and Chemical Section, Division of Customs, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922." The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The Central Chemical & Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo., has leased a local three story building totaling about 20,000 sq. ft. of space, for the establishment of a new works for the manufacture of paints, and kindred products. Machinery will be installed at an early date. C. H. Hughes is head.

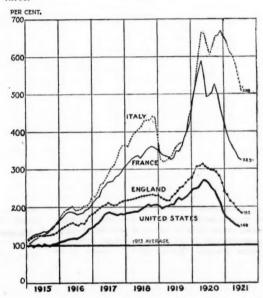
American Agricultural Chemical Co. permanent bonds due Feb. 1, 1941 are now ready. Lee, Higginson & Co. are prepared to exchange at Boston, New York or Chicago outstanding interim certificates for the permanent 71/2% First Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund gold bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1921 and due Feb. 1, 1941.

Sunbeam Chemical Co., Chicago, a \$1,000,000 corporation manufacturing soap, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy July 19. Assets were listed at \$773,000, liabilities at \$462,376, of which the principal creditor is the Dressel State Bank, with \$108,904. The company is reported solvent, but was unable to meet certain notes which fell due on July 15.

CHARTER MEMBERS TO OPEN ASSOCIATION GENERAL COMMODITY PRICES STILL DROP

Recent Report of New York Federal Reserve Agent Reveals Wholesale Prices Moving Lower in Europe and U. S .- Italy Highest, U. S. Lowest

General commodity prices are still moving toward lower levels in the continuation of the world-wide readjustment. The recent report issued by the New York Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank, in which the accompanying chart appeared, shows the degree of recovery which values of commodities generally have made toward the normal level. In the United States prices still stand some 48 per cent above the levels of 1913 while England shows 83 per cent. Italian prices are still more than five times pre-war and French well over



Wholesale Commodity Prices in Four Countries. (Average Prices in 1918 = 100 Per Cent.)

CHEMICAL HOUSES VICTIMIZED

The band of crooks, that have lately been active in the drug trade, have changed their field to some extent, and are at present operating among the chemical houses of this city. Several chemical firms report that attempts have been made to secure goods from them under false pretenses. The latest scheme seems to involve a bogus check, together with already familiar telephone call, and cruckman. Firms should be on the lookout for any peculiar circumstances connected with orders received from questionable houses, and information, which might lead to the apprehension of the swindlers, should be turned over to the police.

BARRETT PAYMASTER ROBBED

Automobile bandits last Friday held up and robbed the paymaster of the Barrett Co.'s Shadyside (Edgewater, N. J.) plant of about \$14,000 in payroll money on a lonesome road near Clifton, N. J., as the pay clerks were returning to the factory from the bank in West Hoboken. Five men were in the Barrett pay-car but were forced to hand over a bag containing the money at the point of guns held by the robbers who used a stolen automobile to force the Barrett car off the road into the ditch where it stopped and the robbery was committed.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 270-271

BETTER FEELING IN CHEMICALS

Activity Noted in Yellow Prussiates—Potassium Permanganate and Barium Chloride Lower—Prices Generally Firmer—Market Tone Optimistic Throughout—Trading Slightly Better

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced No Advances Declined

Barium Chloride, Imp., \$5 ton Petassium Permanganate, 1c fb.
Potassium Prussiate, Imp., 1c fb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last
Acetic Acid, Glacial		\$.10	\$.11	\$.121/
Sulfuric Acid, 66 degton		18.00	18.00	22.00 .
Bleaching Powder Works100 lbs.		2.25	2.40	6.00
Copper Sulfate100 lbs.	$5.62\frac{1}{2}$	5.621/2	5.621/2	8.25
Potash, Causticb.	.041/4	.043/4	.05	.28
Saltpeter, granb.	.093/4	.093/4	.093/4	.15
Soda Ash, 58 p.c100 tbs.	2.00	2.00	2,25	3.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c100 lbs.	3.85	3.85	4.15	4.86
Potassium Bichromate	.113/4	.113/4	.12	.34
Average	3.577	3.577	3.656	4.950

The sag in heavy chemicals has been gradually disappearing as a feeling of optimism has been spreading through the trade. Prices generally are firmer and, although buying orders are still limited to small lots as before, the number of such lots has been on the increase. Occasional orders in carlot quantities were heard during the week especially in the cases of sodium bichromate and yellow prussiate. Barium chloride buyers are becoming more confident as they realize that domestic makers will be unable to compete with importers' prices imported goods in most lines still figure largely in the market with prices held fairly firm at recent levels.

Firmer prices are noted on soda ash and caustic soda. Sodium bichromate is firm at recent levels. Bleach is uncertain. Lower prices are named by importers on barium chloride, potassium permanganate and yellow prussiate of potash. Generally speaking resale stocks are small and are not of great importance in the market.

Acid, Acetic—Makers' prices remain firm and only occasional lots of resale material are noted in the market. Prices are based on 28% acid at \$2.50@\$2.75 per hundred and glacial at 10c@10½c per pound. Little activity is noted.

Acid, Hydrobromic—Prices are named by makers at 58c@40c per pound for technical 48% acid and 45c per pound for pure 40%. Business is of a slow routine character.

Acid, Mixed—Prices are well maintained in spite of the lack of consuming demand. Nitric is named at 93/4c @10c per unit and sulfuric at 1c@1/4c per unit.

Acid, Muriatic—Rumors of cheap stocks of muriatic offered in the market lacked confirmation and the lowest price basis which was considered possible was \$1.50 @\$2.00 per hundred for 20-degree acid in carlots of carboys. Lower prices can be done in tank car lots but there are no buyers in the market at present for such quantities. Routine demand is noted for limited requirements.

Acid, Sulfuric—Prices are quoted unchanged but it is not impossible that firm business in fair quantities would bring lower figures. The tone of the market is

steady but it lacks real firmness. The basis is 66-degree acid in tank cars f.o.b. works at \$18.00@\$20.00 per ton.

Ammonium Carbonate—Prices are steady at 7c@9c per pound according to quantity and grade.

Ammonium Chloride—Prices are steady at recently prevailing levels with the market still pretty well in the hands of the importers. White granulated is named at 6½c@8c per pound according to seller with domestic makers quoting the higher figure. Gray granulated is quoted at 7½c@7¾c per pound according to seller. Lump sal ammoniac is held at 16c@17c per pound in

Arsenic—White arsenic is easy at former levels with $6\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound with other offers up to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound according to quantity.

Barium Chloride—Rumors are heard to the effect that domestic makers are seriously considering the abandonment of further attempts to manufacture, in which case they expect to take over agencies for foreign makers. Prices now named for spot delivery of imported prime white crystals is \$52.00 per ton and shipment is offered openly as low as \$46 per ton. Buyers are much more confident of the market at these figures and sales in good quantity are reported by all holders. Domestic makers were not offering.

Barium Carbonate—Imported goods can be had at \$55.00 per ton with domestic makers naming prices around \$70.00 per ton.

Bleaching Powder—The market continues unsettled with all sorts of prices heard according to seller. Spot offers are around \$2.00 per hundred. Makers are quoting \$2.25@\$2.50 per hundred works. Resellers will probably do as low as \$1.80 per hundred at works for quantity, although their quoted figure is around \$2.00 per hundred works.

Copper Sulfate—Makers' prices are quoted at \$5.62½ @\$6.00 per hundred on standard brand copper sulfate. This price would probably weaken before firm business. Outside holders are willing to consider business as low as \$5.25 per hundred. Demand is very slow although a few shipments have been recently made to South America and China.

Lead Acetate—Some inquiry has been noted at the recently quoted levels based on 13c@13½c per pound for white crystals.

Magnesium Sulfate—Technical epsom salt is very dull. Makers are not offering in quantity and importers hold their quotations at \$1.10@\$1.20 per hundred.

Potash, Caustic—Imported caustic is available at former figures on very light demand. Quotations are given as $4\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Domestic makers are unable to compete at anywhere near this level.

Potassium Bichromate—Prices are easy on limited business. Quotations are around 11½c@12c per pound.

Potassium Carbonate—Values are uncertain in the absence of any considerable demand.

Potash Muriate—Prices are soft at 90c per unit and sales are reported as low as 85c per unit.

Potassium Permanganate—Prices are lower from importers at 25c@27c per pound. Slow demand was noted.

Potash Prussiate—Yellow prussiate was offered slightly lower by importers at 21c per pound ex store. Ship-

ment could be had as low as 18c per pound c.i.f. Fair interest from consumers was noted. Red prussiate is steady at 28c@30c per pound.

Soda Ash—Prices are well held and it is doubtful if spot lots can be had below \$2.05 per hundred. Importers are offering freely for shipment as low as \$1.75@ \$1.80 per hundred c.i.f. from both England and France.

Soda, Caustic—Prices were quite firm during the week and it is probable that \$3.80 per hundred was the lowest possible from resellers. Makers' prices are steady at \$3.25 per hundred basis 60% f.o.b. works. Stocks in the spot market are well held and are not heavy.

Sodium Bichromate—Sales in carlot quantities have been reported during the week. Quotations are named at 8c per pound but it is possible to shade this slightly on carlot business.

Sodium Fluoride—Offers are heard at 10½c@11c per pound for quantity according to seller.

Sodium Nitrate—Sales of nitrate for future delivery are reported at \$2.00 per hundred. The spot market however is steady at \$2.20 per hundred in spite of the heavy stocks said to exist in warehouses.

Soda Prussiate—Yellow prussiate of soda is moving quite actively with inquiries noted from consumers in every direction. Prices are steady at 11½c@13½c per pound according to quantity and seller.

\$20,000,000 IN NITROGEN PLANT

The Atmospheric Nitrogen Corporation's plant, at Solvay, N. Y., will contain ten units, and will represent an investment of about \$20,000,000. Nitrogen will be evolved from the air, on electro-chemical lines, and hydrogen, to be used in the manufacture of ammonia, will come from water gas. This process is the result of extensive experimentation on the part of the Semet-Solvay Company. The corporation, which will take charge of operations, and market the products, was formed about a year ago by the General Chemical Corporation, Solvay Process Company, and Semet-Solvay Company. The first unit, when operating in August will produce about ten tons of anhydrous ammonia per day.

The Consolidated Chemical Products Company, of Alton, Ills., will resume operation at full capacity on August 15, according to Dr. I. G. Brandel, superintendent. The company is one of several plants in Alton industrial district that are resuming activities after an idleness of many months.

Rumors to the effect that makers of barium products are considering abandoning their operations are current in the trade. Prices on imported barium salts are so much lower than domestic costs that even the protection promised by the Fordney tariff is thought insufficient, and serious consideration is being given by manufacturers to reselling imported salts.

W. T. Overstreet and associates have organized the Organic Fertilizer Co. to build fertilizer works at Lakeland, Fla. The capitalization is \$500,000. Mr. Overstreet is president, Edwin Spencer secretary and W. B. Sewell, treasurer.

Edward Schaeffer, a chemist in the Elizabeth, N. J., plant of Morana, Inc., died August 8, as a result of inhaling fumes of benzoyl chloride from a bottle broken in the laboratory in which Schaeffer was at work.

The Port Huron Salt Co., Port Huron, Mich., has filed notice of decrease in capitalization from \$235,000 to \$10,000.

A new plant is being constructed for the Carbo-Oxygen Company of Chicago. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$18,000.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl 10	101/2	Heyden Chem 134	174
Aetna Expl., pf 67	66	H'k Electro 55	65
Air Reduction 305	/ ₂ 31	H'k Electro, pf 55 H'k Electro, pf 60	70
*Allied Chem. & D. 351/		Int. Agricult 7	73/4
*All'd Ch. & D., pf	.86	*Int. Agricult., pf 37	371/2
*Am. Ag. Ch 32	343/4	*Int. Nickel 131/2	141/4
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf 593	4 60	*Int. Nickel, pf 75	90
Am. Chicle 16	18	*Int. Salt 45	
Am. Chicle, pf 35	40	K. Solvay	60
*Am. Cot. Oil 183	8 19	*Mathieson Alk 13	35
*Am. Cot. Oil 175	4 171/2	Merck & Co., pf 75	78
Am. Cyan 15	20	Merrimac 77	79
*Am. Cyan., pf 35	45	Mulford Co 45	50
*Am Druggists S 45		Mutual Co150	
Am. Glue 40	45	*National Lead 7458	751/4
Am. Glue, pf 68	70	*National Lead, pf	103
*Am. Linseed 23	251/8	N. J. Zinc110	1101/2
*Am. Linseed, pf	60	Niag. A., pf 96	100
*Am. Malt 12	13	Parke, Davis & Co. 83	831/2
*Amer. Zinc 8	9	Penn. Salt 65	67
*Amer. Zinc, pf 25	251/2	Procter & Gamble676	695
Atlas Powder105	112	Procter & Gam., pf101	1011/
Atlas Powd., pf 65	68	Rollin Ch 50	90
British Am. Chem. 1	0.0	Rol. Ch., pf 80	
By. Prod. Co 57	65	Royal Baking Po 72	80 76
Carborundum135	1353/4	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 73	540
Carborundum, pf1153		Sherwin-Williams \$20	
Casein Co 30	45	Stand. Ch 90	100
Celluloid Co100	102	Swan & Finch 30	35
Celluloid Co., pf102	1021/4	*Tenn. C. & Chem 75%	77/8
*Corn Products 675	4 60	Tex. Gulf, Sul 1534	15>>
*Corn Products, pf 993		Union Carbide 44½	463/4
Davison Chem	341/2	Union Sulphur	001/
Dow Chem	200	*Un. Drug 523/4	601/2
Dow Ch., pf	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf 39	391/8
Du Pont	122	Un. Dyewood 36	96
Du Pont, pf 67	691/2	*Un. Dyewood. pf 94	
*Freeport, Tex., Sul. 133 *Freept. Tx. Sul. pf. 91		U. S. Gypsum	523/4
	130	*U. S. Indus. Al 48½ *U. S. Indus. Al., pf	85
Grasselli, pf 90	95		253/8
Hercules, Powder120	124	*Va · Car. Ch 21½ *Va · Car. Ch., pf 62	70
Hercules, Powd., pf. 80	82		8
	-		0
Listed or	New Yo	rk Stock Exchange	

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA STATEMENT ISSUED

Operations Conducted at a Loss During Past Fiscal Year—Deficit \$18,784,197 for 1921 Compared to Surplus of \$3,990,939 in 1920

The balance sheet of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., for the year ending May 31, 1921, shows a deficit of \$18,784,197 after adjustments for dividends passed, charges, inventory, and depreciation as against a surplus for the previous year of \$3,990,939. The general balance sheet for May 31 showed current assets of \$55,916,212 and current liabilities of \$29,033,052. Operating losses for the year were \$7,719,199 before deducting for repairs, maintenance and depreciation as compared with a profit of \$16,259,321 for the previous period. Dividends have been passed on both preferred and common stock.

FORD'S MUSCLE SHOALS OFFER BEST

One or two other bids have been received by the Government for the purchase of Muscle Shoals, Ala., but they have been summarily rejected as wholly unsatisfactory by the Government. Henry Ford's offer of about \$150,000,000 for a hundred years still stands as the best received to date.

F. G. Hall, president of Stein, Hall & Co., New York, is again back at his desk after an illness which confined him to his home.

Martin G. Geiger, Harrisburg, Pa., has become associated with the Klipstein Chemical Co., Charleston, W. Va., to act as chemical engineer.

The plant of the Western Paper Makers' Chemical Company near Kalamazoo, Michigan, was damaged by fire recently. The fire started in the rosin sizing department and resulted in a loss estimated at \$10,000.

The Industrial Potash Corporation has reduced its capital stock from \$30,000,000 to \$16,000,000 according to amended articles of incorporation just filed.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 266-267

QUININE SITUATION EASIER

New Imports Slightly Cheaper-Thymol Iodide Down -Hypophosphites Lower-Jap Camphor Softens-Citric Acid Easier-Caffeine Continues Weak-Opium

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Opium, U.S.P., 25c lb., Declined

Acid Citric, Imp., le tb.
Acid Oxalic, cryst., 2c lb.
Acid Phosphoric, 85-88% syr. le
"Actd Salicylic, U.S.P., 1c lb.
"Acetphenetidin, 5c lb.
"Caffeine Alkalold, 5c lb.
Calcium Hypophosphite, 5c lb.
"Caffeine Alkalold, 5c lb.
Calcium Hypophosphite, 5c lb.
Thymol Iodide, U.S.P., 35c lb. Calcium Hypophosphite, 5c lb. Camphor, Jap., 2c lb.

*Resale Hands

Trend of the	Market	Last	Last	Last
	Today	Week	Month	Year
Acetanllid	\$.33	\$.33	\$.30	\$.70
Acid Citric, resellers	.44	.45	.45	.80
Calonici, American	.82	.82	.82	1.58
Camphor, Jap., ref	.72	.74	.76	1.20
Caffeine Alkaloid	5.75	5.75	5.75	7.75
Iodine, Resublimed	3.50	3.50	3.75	4.35
Menthol	4.35	4.35	4.00	5,50
Morphine Sulfate	5.20	5.20	5.20	7.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst	.24	.24	.24	.95
Quinine Sulfate, Java	.65	.68	.66	.80
Sodium Salicylate	.30	.30	.30	.60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.35	1.35	1.55	1.55
Average	1.97	1.98	1.98	2.79

Fine chemicals have shown little change basically during the week. Trading continues confined principally to imported goods, where price shading is always a possibility. Buyers remain in the background and display little or no interest. Manufacturers realize the futility of price cutting at this time and are holding prices firm in most instances. The principal object of interest continues to be the tariff, upon which real action is still a long way off. Washington is not inclined to jump at any sudden conclusions, and the outlook is for a long and exhaustive series of hearings. In the meantime the medicinal chemical market marks time, as large consumers are unwilling to take on stocks in the present indeterminate situation.

Resale and importers' prices are showing little tendency to stabilize and continue to ease off in most cases. Importers and resellers are responsible for most of this week's reductions. Resale salicylic acid, acetphenetidin, and caffeine alkaloid, are cheaper. The opium schedule has been advanced by leading importers. Importers are slightly lower on citric acid. Japanese camphor is available at lower figures. Oxalic acid is down on competition. Haarlem oil has been cut by importers. Makers have cut phosphoric acid. All hypophosphites have been reduced by makers. Imported quinine is quoted lower on recent new arrivals. Cheaper prices on thymol iodide have been announced by a maker. Potassium permanganate is easier.

Acetphenetidin-Resellers are offering acetphenetidin at reduced prices. Keen competition for the limited business available is cited as the cause. Quotations range from the reseller's figure of \$1.35 to the makers price of \$1.65.

Acid Citric-Heavy stocks and a reduced demand have combined to lower figures on imported goods. Holders are quoting from 44c to 45c per pound as to quantity and seller. The domestic makers' price continues to be 47c@471/2c per pound.

Acid Oxalic-Easier prices follow active competition. Consumption is reduced and interest light. Prices are named inside at 151/2c ranging up to 17c per pound for

Acid Phosphoric-Manufacturers have cut their figures on 85-88% syrupy, U.S.P., acid, to 23c@24c in demijohns, containers extra. Technical goods are unchanged

Acid Salicylic-Lower figures on bulk, U.S.P. material are offered by resellers. Quotations are 19c@20c per pound for U.S.P. Market is still very weak. Makers 23c@25c.

Acid Tartaric-Importers have not gone any lower than last week's price of 27c for spot U.S.P., but their material continues to exert a bearing effect on the market. American makers are unchanged in their ideas of 35c per pound. Resale goods are named as low as 30c.

Bromides-No change in the position of any bromide is noticed. American figures on potash are at 24c and on sodium at 25c. Imported goods are unchanged at 16c@18c for potash and 18c@19c for sodium.

Caffeine Alkaloid-Resale goods are available slightly easier figures here. Quotations at \$5.25@\$5.30 have been heard. Makers are naming \$5.50@\$5.75.

Camphor-Small spot stocks are still sufficient to supply the limited demand. Figures on Japanese slabs are lower at 72c in cases. American makers are unchanged in their views at 75c. Tablets are at 78c@80c for imported and from 81c up for domestic.

Cod Liver Oil-Continues to be a specially dull item in a rather listless market. Norwegian oil is offered at \$17.50@\$18.00 per barrel for new crop, and \$15.00@ \$16.00 for old crop. Newfoundland oil is not on the market in any appreciable quantity and has practically ceased to be a factor in the price determination.

Cream Tartar-Imported cream tartar is off slightly and is now offered at 27c@28c for U.S.P. American manufacturers are holding for 33c per pound, but do not appear to be attracting much business at that figure. Material, not named as U.S.P. is obtainable under 27c. Demand continues fair but orders are generally for

Epsom Salt-Unchanged at \$2.50@\$2.75 per hundred for American U.S.P., and \$2.00@\$2.25 per hundred for American technical. German goods are named at

Formaldehyde-First hands still quote 14c per pound as their figure. Resale holdings are offered at 121/2c. Interest remains low.

Haarlem Oil-Imported oil cheaper at \$5.70@\$5.90 per gross. Demand is light. Domestic \$3.00.

Hypophosphites-The entire schedule has been subjected to a reduction by makers, cheaper phosphoric acid being the cause. Calcium U.S.P., is quoted from 65c to 67c per pound, potash U.S.P., is named at 85c@ 87c and sodium U.S.P. is held at 75c@77c. All quotations are made as to quantity.

Menthol-Holdings have not been replenished and prices continue firm, at the advanced figure. While buyers of large amounts are loath to enter the market

at this time, consumers of small lots are exhibiting a steady demand. Quotations range from \$4.35 to \$4.50 per pound according to quantity.

Opium—Short stocks are well held in this market, and an advance of 25c on all grades has been made. Prices on U.S.P. in cases are at \$5.75 per pound. Granular and powdered are quoted at \$6.75.

Potassium Permanganate—A continued dull market has caused prices to drop to 25c@27c per pound for imported U.S.P.

Quinine—Offers of imported material at lower figures have been heard. Both Java and Japanese goods are named lower at 66c@68c and 65c@67c per ounce, respectively, on new recent imports. American figures are unchanged at 70c an ounce in 100 ounce tins. Spot holdings of imported continue small and the market firm in spite of slightly cheaper offers.

Thymol Iodide—Makers have cut their figures on thymol iodide. U.S.P. material is now offered at \$9.25 per pound, bulk. Cheaper thymol held to be the cause. Thymol \$5.75 spot.

CINCHONA COMPANY REPORTS PROFIT

The annual report of the West Java Cinchona Company, Ltd., for 1920 reports a very satisfactory profit. Together with the Gogo Niti Cultuur Maatschappij, this company has acquired the shares of the Ardhiredjo Cultuur Maatschappij for the sum of 270,000 florins. During the past year the company harvested 148,283 kg. of cinchona bark, which yielded 64,530 kg. of dried bark. Of this total 45,540 kg. was delivered to the Bandoeng Quinine Factory and 18,690 kg. was shipped to Amsterdam. The content of quinine sulfate averaged 6.31 per cent compared with an average of 6.435 per cent in the bark collected in 1919.

A selling permit sent by the Bridgeport Drug Company, Bridgeport, Conn., to the Ashbrook Distillery, Cynthiana, Ky., for a purchase of 110 barrels of whiskey, has been sent by the Collector of Internal Revenue at Louisville to the Prohibition Commissioner at Washington for examination as to authenticity. The Collector refused to honor the permit because it was signed with a rubber stamp.

The protest entered by Samson Rosenblatt against the assessment of a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, by the collector of customs at the port of New York, on salipyrin was denied at a meeting of the Board of Appraisers in New York recently. The plaintiff held that the material was dutiable under paragraph 18, act of 1913, at a maximum of 25 per cent ad valorem.

The new chemical laboratory now being erected by A. W. Westabrook, 729 Holmes St., Kansas City, Mo., is nearing completion. The structure is two-story and basement, 40 x 60 ft. and following the installation of operating equipment will be placed in service.

Casein Co. of America has deferred the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock due Aug. 10th, until the next regular monthly meeting scheduled for Aug. 31. Dividends on this stock have been paid regularly since Nov. 1919.

The Norvell Chemical Co. is planning to rebuild the portions of its plant at Fords, N. J., recently destroyed by fire.

Weisenthal and Co., New York, announce that Frank Kay, formerly of Frank Kay and Co., has become associated with the former house.

R. B. French has severed his connection with Marx & Rawolle, New York,

EXPLAINS LOSSES OF PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

J. E. Bartlett, president of Parke, Davis and Co., of Detroit, says the reduction in net profits in 1920 as compared with 1919, is accounted for in a number of ways. He enumerates the following:

"There was a very large and unavoidable increase in the cost of labor, due partly to a general increase in rates of pay, and partly to the necessity of building up an unusually large working force during the summer, following many months of labor scarcity and inefficiency. Although we partially passed this along in our increased selling prices, it was not deemed wise to attempt to fully cover it in this direction. A sharp falling off in sales during the latter part of the year also had a retarding effect on our earnings. The sharp increase in freight and passenger railroad rates has affected us particularly because we assume all freight transportation charges, and because the traveling expenses of over 400 salesmen in the United States and Canada have been increased thereby.

The imperative need of added storage space in June resulted in the purchase of a one-story concrete-constructed building 100 by 200 feet one-half block from our own plant. The only building activity during the year has been the addition of a fourth story to one manufacturing building, increasing our floor space about 6,000 square feet. With this exception, and the erection of a one-story building for the Employment and Time Offices in 1919, no increase has been made to our plant since 1910. Realizing the necessity of definite expansion in the near future, your Board of Directors authorized a complete survey of the entire plant, with a view to determining our approximate requirements in buildings covering a period of years, and based upon our developments during the past history of the business. This survey demonstrates unmistakably that we are about five years behind our growth in building activities. It is not unlikely therefore that whenever our Board consider building conditions most favorable a considerable building addition will be made to our manufacturing plant. Our business in foreign countries has steadily grown until in 1920 we did only about 60% of our trade volume in the United States."

At a recent testimonial luncheon given in honor of Congressman Jas. A. Frear at the Union League Club, New York, by A. T. Wakeman, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, shortly following Mr. Frear's denunciation of Garvan and the Chemical Foundation in Congress, the speakers spent over three hours condemning the proposed dye license and American valuation plans. Members of the chemical industry attending this luncheon included Herman A. Metz and Franklin Black, treasurer of Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York. A subsequent inquiry at Pfizer's failed to locate Mr. Black but a representative of the house stated that Pfizer & Co. were decidedly in favor of the proposed dye license plan.

New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association has made special arrangements for its members to travel to the annual meeting of the Association at New Orleans on the "New York and New Orleans Limited," leaving New York at 5:05 p.m. September 3rd from the Pennsylvania Station. Hugo Schaefer is in charge of arrangements.

Vittorio Sorrentino, a millionaire lawyer of Naples, Italy, was arrested recently charged with attempting to smuggle \$60,000 worth of cocaine into the United States. The narcotic was secreted in twelve barrels of olive oil.

The American Transoceanic Traders, Inc., have removed their offices to 44 Whitehall St., New York.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 272-273

TRADING IN DYES SHOWS NO CHANGE

Emergency Tariff Extension Expected—Buyers Uninterested — Benzene Scarce — Naphthalene Offered at Sacrifice Prices—Para-nitroaniline Firm—Beta-naphthol Makers Weakening—Dimethylaniline Scarcer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)
Advanced
No Advances
Declined
No Declines

Trend of the	Market Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. Pgal.	\$.27	\$.27	\$.27	\$.30
Naphthalene, flaketb.	.063/4	.063/4	.07	.161/2
Phenoltb.	.09	.09	.09	.12
Xylene, 10 degreesgal.	.35	.35	.45	.45
Toluene, puregal.	.28	.28	.28	.35
Aniline Oiltb.	.18	.18	.20	.271/2
Benzaldehydetb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, disttb.	.32	.32	.34	.80
Paranitroanilineb.	.79	.79	.80	1.10
o-Toluidinetb.	.25	.25	.25	.35
Average	0.304	0.304	0.317	0.455

Business has been very dull for the handlers of dyes and intermediates for the past week although showing little or no change from the week before. The topic of principal interest has been the tariff and few firms concerned have not sent representatives to Washington to give their views of the case. Immediate interest attaches to the efforts to extend the emergency tariff bill until such a time as final action on the Fordney bill may be taken. Further efforts are being made to have the Senate include the licensing provisions in the present bill or failing that to put through a special protective measure. In the meantime attempts to sell are sporadic and few buyers are coming into the market without strong inducements. Reports of business with export buyers are heard in a few instances.

Prices are quoted without change but it is generally understood that real business would not be refused if bids are within reason. Benzene is still scarce although the limited scale of consuming operations has prevented sharp advances. Little dimethylaniline is offered in the spot market and prices in resellers' hands continue firm. Naphthalene is offered by distressed holders at sacrifice prices. Makers of beta-naphthol are showing further signs of weakening but resellers are fairly firm in their ideas. Small lots only of para-nitroaniline are to be had from resellers and makers are holding their prices firm.

Coal-tar Crudes

Benzene—Makers' quotations are unchanged at 27c @33c per gallon in tank cars and drums although supplies are still very tight at these figures. Resellers who have supplies are able to demand premiums over these figures. Some consumers are able to get delivery from refiners at their quoted prices.

Naphthalene—One of the large consumers offered a heavy lot of crushed naphthalene in the market recently and found a purchaser who bid 6¼c per pound. Whether the sale went through at this figure could not be determined but it was not considered out of line under the circumstances. Other holders are tired at 6½c@ 6¾c per pound for flake. Refiners' prices are held at former levels but without business of consequence.

Phenol—Consuming demand has taken the greater part of the recent low priced offers from the market and it is possible that 10c per pound is the present low. Bids of 9c per pound for quantity would hardly be refused however. Government surplus stocks are still held at 12c@17c per pound according to quantity.

Toluene—Stocks are not heavy in any direction and consuming demand is practically nil, Prices quoted by refiners are unchanged at 28c@34c per gallon in tank cars and drums according to quantity.

Intermediates

Acid, Benzoic—Technical benzoic has slowed down noticeably after the recent active demand. Prices are quoted at 50c@60c per pound.

Acid, Gamma—Unchanged prices are quoted at \$3.00 @\$3.25 per pound without activity.

Acid, H—Makers' prices continue to rule in the absence of activity. Quotations are given as \$1.15@\$1.30 per pound according to molecular weight rating although it is possible that outside holders can offer limited quantities at concessions.

Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Makers' prices are quoted unchanged at \$1.40@\$1.50 per pound. No effort is being made to force sales in the absence of consuming demand.

Acid, Sulfanilic—Makers quote technical sulfanilic at 27c@30c per pound according to quantity. Interest is scattered with a few small lots moving.

Aniline Oil—Prices are steady at recent levels. Makers will do 20c per pound on firm business in returnable drums. Outside lots of more or less questionable quality can be had in reasonable quantity as low as 18c per pound. Aside from scattered inquiries from the rubber trade little interest is being shown in aniline.

Benzidine—Makers hold their prices at \$1.00@\$1.10 per pound for base according to brand. It has been impossible to locate more than trifling quantities below these figures in outside hands. Sales have been made at these prices in fair quantities and there seems to be no tendency to shade them. Sulfate is very dull with 75c@80c per pound named.

Beta-naphthol—Further signs of weakness are evident in the stand of makers. While no definite defections are admitted by manufacturers, each accuses the other of cutting prices for business and there are persistent rumors of sales by them as low as 34c per pound. The resale market is quoted at 32c@35c per pound according to quantity. A few sales of comparatively small lots have been put through but little consuming demand is noted.

Dimethylaniline—The resale market is practically bare of stocks but one of the makers has reduced his prices to 45c per pound in lots of 10 drums or more and is doing some business at this figure. Other makers quote 60c@64c per pound according to quantity but admit that they are not pushing sales. Occasional inquiries are coming into the market for limited quantities.

Diphenylamine—The market is firm in makers' hands at 65c@70c per pound with resale lots cleaned out.

G Salt—Prices are named at 80c@85c per pound on an inactive market.

Michler's Ketone—Makers name \$4.00 per pound in the absence of demand.

Meta-nitroaniline—The market continues inactive with prices named at 95c@\$1.00 per pound.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Quotations of \$1.15@\$1.30 per pound are heard.

Meta-nitro-para-toluidine—Makers quote \$2.90@\$3.00 per pound with occasional inquiries noted.

Nitrobenzene—Technical nitrobenzene is moving in a limited way at 12c per pound. Distilled oil of mirbane is offered at 14c per pound in drums.

Para-nitroaniline—Small lots in resellers' hands have moved recently at 75c per pound but the quantity offered at this figure is trifling and has not affected the makers' market of 79c@82c per pound. Interest has been slow.

Para-phenylenediamine—Offers were heard at \$1.70 @\$1.75 per pound from makers with little interest noted from buyers.

DYE IMPORTS FOR JULY

(Continued from Page 250											
	0)	254	ma	00	1	om	f	ned	tin	on	60

(Continued from)	rage 250	')	
No.	Germany (pounds)	England (pounds)	Switz.
831 Indanthrene Red B N Paste 831 Indanthrene Red BN 10% Paste 831 Indanthrene Red BN Ex. Paste	1,000		
831 Indanthrene Red BN 10% Paste	. 1,500		
831 Indanthrene Red BN Ex. Paste	. 2,400		
831 Indanthrene Red BN 10% Pastc 331 Indanthrene Red BN Ex. Pastc Indanthrene Violet BN Extra Indanthrene Violet BN Pastc Indanthrene Violet BN Ex. Pastc Indanthrene Violet RR Ex. Pastc Indanthrene Yellow G Dbl. Pastc Auf Delta R. Pastc Sellow G Dbl. Pastc Sellow G Ddr. Pastc	. 200		
Indanthrene Violet B N Paste	. 7,000		
Indanthrene Violet BN Ex. Paste.	. 600		
Indanthrene Valley C. Dh. Paste.	. 5,600 . 2,000		
Indanthrene Yellow G Dbl. Paste 849 Indanthrene Yellow G Pdr	. 450		
Indigene R R II			220
Indo Cyanine B	. 100		
528 Kiton Fast Violet 10 B Kiton Fast Yellow 3 G Kiton Fast Yellow 3G Conc. Kiton Light Yellow 3 G S. Kiton Pure Blue V Conc.			4,730
Kiton Fast Yellow 3 G			220
Kiton Fast Yellow 3G Conc	•		1,100
Witon Pure Plus V Cons			224
Methylene Heliotrope Ex. Conc 687 Methylene Heliotrope O. Conc Monochrome Brown E. Napthamine Fast Green B. Napthamine Fast Green W.	. 80		2,200
687 Methylene Heliotrope O. Conc	1,500		
Monochrome Brown E	. 1,250		
Napthamine Fast Green B	. 300		
Napthamine Fast Green Y	. 300		
Napthamine Fast Green B. Naphthol A S. Naphthol B S. Solven Methylene Blue N. Omega Chrome Brown P. Oxamine Red X. Paper Fast Bordeaux B. Solvent Blue A.	. 105		
Naphthol B S	. 10		
563 New Methylene Blue N	. 4,000		4 400
Omega Chrome Brown P	. 100		1,100
Paper Fast Bordenur B	, 150		
315 Patent Rive A	200		
545 Patent Blue A S	. 200		726
545 Patent Blue A S 545 Patent Blue A S 543 Patent Blue V 606 Patent Phosphine M. Conc.	3,000		140
606 Patent Phosphine M. Conc			3,300
Peacock Blue	. 44		
Persian Red R	5.484.6		
Peacock Blue Persian Red R Persian Red R D	5,843.2	#00	
Phenylene Diamine Phloxine Lake No. 1. 606 Phosphine G Triple Phosphine M 606 Phosphine 3 R. 184 Potting Black B. Protected I	***	500	
606 Dheaphine C. Triple	. 550		220
Phosphine M			1,100
606 Phosphine 3 R.	. 1,000		2,100
184 Potting Black B			11,000
Protectol I	. 500		
Protectol II	. 500		
Pyramine Orange R	. 200		4 000
Pyrazol Orange G			1,320
260 Puragene Orange P			3,366
734 Pyrogene Vellow M			110 220
184 Potting Black B. Protectol I Protectol II Protectol II Pyramine Orange R Pyragol Orange G Pyrogene Direct Blue R L Pyragol Orange R Pyrogene Orange R Pyrogene Vellow M Pyrogene Orange R Pyrogene Direct Blue R Pyrogene Orange R Pyrogene Pytlow M Pyrogene Direct Blue R Pyrogene P	. 50		220
573 Rhodamine B Extra Base	. 10		
572 Rhodamine G Extra	. 100		
571 Rhodamine 6 G Extra			660
732 Rhodamine G Extra 751 Rhodamine 6 G Extra 751 Rhodamine 6 GDN Extra Rosanthrene Bordeaux B Rosanthrene R Rosanthrene R	30		
Rosanthrene Bordeaux B			14,080
Rosanthrene Orange R	•		440
Resanthrene R			1,100 440
Rosanthrene Rose	5,513.2		440
Scarlet Lake No. 99	. 500		
Soudan 4 G L	. 5		
Soudan 4 G L			600
Thianine Green G G		4,000	
Thional Green D V		6,000	
457 Trisulfon Brown G G			900
457 Trisulfon Brown G G 923 Ursol D F	. 100		
	. 500		440
Violet Au Chrome C G	2 020 0		440
Violet Au Chrome C G	. 3,929.2		
Wool Fast Rive R I	. 500		
Wool Fast Blue B L	300		880
22 Xylene Light Yellow 2 G			800

WAIST MAKERS COMPLAIN OF DYES

A recent survey among the members of the United Waist League of America composed of waist manufacturers has brought out the fact that certain colors, such as bisque and navy blue, do not come up to expectations. The consumers claim the colors obtainable are not fast and letters from retailers indicate that they run.

"This matter having been taken up with the dye concerns," says the league, "brings forth the information that no dye is fast; that they never were fast, and from present indications never will be.

"On the other hand, certain silk piece-goods houses say that they have for sale guaranteed fast dye silks, and prove this by selling the product with their guarantee attached. However, they ask higher prices for this class of product.

"This created such a puzzling situation that the dyers, being again appealed to with the statements of the piece-goods manufacturers, the waist manufacturers and the retailers, refused to recede from their ground and reiterated their statement that fast dyes are unknown."

MUST BUY BRITISH REPARATION DYES

Claiming that the British Government is forcing the sale of reparation dyes in all cases where license to import is asked for and where the needed dye is obtainable from reparation stocks in England, traders and importers state that it is undermining their dye business.

At the recent annual meeting of the British Chemical and Dyestuff Trades Association, attention was called to a report which said in part:

"At the request of the Board of Trade, some time ago, attention was drawn to these stocks, and traders who wanted supplies were invited to communicate with the board. The result, however, shows that traders prefer to deal direct with the firms who usually supply them, and an attempt is apparently to be made to compel traders to purchase these supplies by refusing to grant export licenses in the ordinary way of trade."

A. B. Hamby of the Raritan Aniline Works, New Brunswick, N. J., was another of the dyestuff manufacturers who spent a good portion of last week in Washington.

SMALL MAKERS DENY DYE MONOPOLY

(Continued from Page 249)

Our exports for April and May, 1921, as against those of the corresponding months of 1920 have dropped by more than 80 per cent, and if the American market becomes only temporarily competitive, Germany will absorb it completely and a foreign monopoly will be our only source of coal-tar chemicals.

"Great Britain, France and Italy have already closed their markets to foreign dyes and coal-tar chemicals by similar methods to those which are sought in the interests of the American industry. Great Britain, France and Italy have closed their market to our coal tar dyes and other organic chemicals except by a special permit. Why then should we by failure to adopt similar methods destroy that which it has taken up several years to build up?

"Attached hereto is a list of coal-tar chemical manufacturers independent of the two or three larger concerns. These manufacturers, after two years of serious thought and consideration, have come to the conclusion that only adequate protection measures of the type suggested will keep the industry in the United States; therefore it is up to Congress to decide whether it wants the industry to continue here or not."

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 275; Naval Stores, Page 276

CASTOR OIL AND OLIVE FOOTS ADVANCE

Newfoundland Cod, Crude Cottonseed and Coast Soya Bean Oils Higher—Market Shows Signs of Activity In Some Directions—Linseed Lower—China Wood Oil and Denatured Olive Decline—Palm Oil Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Castor, 1c fb. Cod, N.F., 4c gal. Cottonseed, crd., 1/4c fb. Advanced
Olive Foots, ½c fb.
Soya Bean, Coast, ½c fb.
Turpentine, 7c gal.

China Wood, Spot & Coast, 1c fb. Linseed, 3c gal.
Olive Denatured, 10c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F	\$.45	- \$.41	\$.44	\$1.00
Degras American, bbls	.04	.04	.041/2	.06
Lard. No. 1	.60	.60	.65	1.19
Menhaden, crd.* bbls	.30	.30	.30	.55
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.65
Red Oil, distilled	.063/4	.063/4	.063/4	.141/4
Stearie Acid, T. P	.103/4	.103/4	.103/4	$.25\frac{1}{2}$
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls	.10	.10	.10	.15
Cottonseed, crude tanks*	.063/4	$.061/_{2}$.051/2	.10
Linseed, Carlots, bbls	.75	.77	.75	1.25
Olive, denatured	1.15	1.25	1.45	3.15
Peanut, refined	.10	.10	.10	.16
Soya Bean, bbls	$.081/_{2}$.081/2	$.07\frac{1}{2}$.131/2
Average	0.373	0.379	0.395	0.752

The oil market has shown scattered signs of activity during the week and prices have shown a tendency to greater firmness throughout the list in spite of the absence of real business in most directions. The principal interest of the trade is centered around the tariff situation and assurances as to the final outcome of the present fight are awaited anxiously by all interested before planning for the future. Consumers' stocks are not heavy and without doubt a decision of the tariff question will bring them in for considerable stocks before the new duties are made effective.

Prices generally are firmer throughout the oil list with the exceptions of China wood and denatured olive oils. Declines are reported on these oils on account of oversupply. Linseed oil is lower on lower seed prices. Castor oil has been firmly advanced following preliminary steps by some holders a few weeks ago. Crude cottonseed oil is slightly higher. Olive foots have been advanced on higher quotations from abroad. Coast soya bean oil is firmer on light supply and slightly higher quotations from the Orient.

Animal oils are unchanged and sluggish at recently

prevailing levels.

Fish oils are firmer. Cod oil has been advanced on the shortness of supplies and the comparatively small catch in Newfoundland. Menhaden is showing signs of sympathetic firmness.

Turpentine is higher on reports of better export inquiry. Rosin prices have been adjusted slightly down-

ward on the better grades.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Prices are quoted lower on a sharp slump in the Argéntine seed market. Quotations are based on 75c per gallon in barrels in carlots. Buyers are showing little interest except in small lots for prompt and no interest at all in future deliveries. The seed situation continues a ruling factor in trade in view of the lack of demand. English oil in barrels spot is quoted at 69c@70c per gallon. London prices are fair-

ly steady at 39s per quintal. Antwerp quotes a firmer market at 1831/2 francs per 100 kilos.

Flaxseed in Buenos Aires is sharply lower following more favorable reports from crops and quotations are now around \$1.66½ per bushel. Duluth prices have not shown as great a decline and are quoted at \$2.00@ \$2.00 per bushel. Winnipeg prices are lower at \$1.98½ @\$2.00 per bushel.

Castor Oil—The advance made by some factors in the castor oil market recently has been firmly consolidated and it is very doubtful if any quantity of No. 1 oil can be found at less than 11c per pound in barrels. No. 3 oil has been correspondingly advanced to 9c@9½c per pound.

China Wood Oil—The spot and Coast markets have declined from recent high levels on failure of the expected demand. Spot barrels are now quoted at 14c @15c per pound although there are some holders still asking the higher figure. Coast barrels are offered lower at 10½c@11c per pound. Shipments from the Orient f.o.b. New York are offered at 10½c per pound in barrels although other reports place this figure higher around 11c to 11½c per pound.

Coconut Oil—The market is inactive with prices unchanged at recent levels and holders firm in their ideas. Ceylon spot barrels are quoted at 9½c@10c per pound and Cochin at 10¾c@11c per pound. Manila oil is fairly steady at 8c per pound in sellers' tanks Coast.

Corn Oil-Market continues inactive with prices quoted on former levels. Consumers show little interest.

Cottonseed Oil—The option market is inactive at practically stationary prices. The range is now quoted at 8½c@9c per pound according to delivery. Crude oil in buyers' tanks f.o.b. mills in Texas and the Southeast is offered at slightly higher figures at 6¾c@7¼c per pound according to location.

Olive Oil—Denatured olive oil is lower on heavy oversupply. Quotations are given as \$1.15@\$1.20 per gallon. Cables from abroad report higher prices on foots for shipment and the spot market has reacted accordingly. Spot foots are quoted at 7½c@8c per pound although it is possible that odd lots may still be had at slightly lower figures. Shipment prices are named at 6¾c@7c per pound.

Palm Oil—Lagos palm oil is firmer at 6\%c@7c per pound. A sale of 100 tons at 6\%c per pound was reported during the week. Niger oil is held at 5\%c@5\%c per pound on a firmer basis.

Peanut Oil—Oriental oil on the Coast is very hard to locate and prices are nominal at 7½c@7½c per pound in sellers' tanks. Domestic oil f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks is offered at 7½c@7½c per pound. Demand is dull and little pressure to sell has been noted.

Perilla Oil—Coast quotations are nominal at 61/4 c/a.

Rapeseed Oil—Refined oil is unchanged at 88c@90c per gallon. Offers of blown oil are heard over a range at 92½c@\$1.00 per gallon according to seller.

Soya Bean Oil—Coast oil in sellers' tanks is slightly firmer at 6\%c per pound. Futures in bond are offered at 4\/4\compa_0\/4\/2c per pound although this figure is understood to be lower than the quotations given from the Orient. Spot barrels are unchanged at 8\/2\compa_0\/2c per pound. Edible oil is held around 9\/2c per pound on a lifeless market.

Animal Oils

Oleo Oil-Foreign demand has not been up to expectations and prices continue weak and unchanged at 7c@101/2c per pound according to grade.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil-Holders of spot stocks of Newfoundland cod oil are bullish in their attitude and have advanced their quoted prices to 45c@47c per gallon. A report of the Newfoundland situation reveals a very nearly bare market as American buyers have taken on stocks. Quotations there have been around \$80.00 per ton without bids although earlier there were sales at \$88.00 per ton.

Menhaden Oil-Prices are unchanged although there is a firmer feeling in the trade in view of the stronger position of cod oil.

Naval Stores

Rosin-Prices have shown no decided change during the week but revisions downward have been made by some factors in the whiter grades. There has been little interest noted from buyers.

Turpentine-Spot turpentine was advanced early in the week following an advance in primary market. Prices on the spot are now given as 66c per gallon for spirits. The Savannah market is higher at 563/4c per gallon on stronger demand from foreign buyers. The London market is lower at 70 shillings per quintal.

U. S. NAVAL STORES PRODUCTION

Compilation of reports from the individual producers and consumers of naval stores for the 1920 producing season, which has just been completed by the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, shows that 488,-548 casks of gum spirits of turpentine, and 1,577,398 round barrels of gum rosin were made. There were on hand at the stills on March 31, 1921, the close of the 1920 season, 30,429 casks of spirits of turpentine and 327,055 round barrels of rosin. On March 31, 1921, the consuming industries of the country had on hand, or in transit to the plants, a total of 30,528 casks of turpentine and 217,302 barrels of rosin. On this same date the stocks at the ports and in hands of large dealers and jobbers at the principal distributing points of the country were 74,686 casks of turpentine and 479,142 barrels of rosin.

A branch of the federal bureau of foreign and domestic commerce is now in the way of organization in Manila. This is the first of its kind to be established in the Far East by the federal authorities of the United States. The recognition of Manila as the most logical point of distribution for America's Oriental trade is considered to be the most significant and outstanding feature of this move.

The Portland Vegetable Oil Mills Co., Portland, Ore., has construction well under way on its new local plant on site recently acquired, forming the previous works of the Foundation Co. It is planned to install machinery and equipment during September and October, placing the plant in operation during the latter month.

C. B. Edwards, who has been in charge of research in oils for the Du Pont Company, at Wilmington, has accepted a position with the Republic Creosoting Company, manufacturers of coal tar products, at Indianapolis.

The Canadian Government has extended for one year the period of time during which the importation of oleomargarine may be allowed in Canada.

Imports of edible olive oil during June, 1921, totaled 730,883 gallons valued at \$1,217,651. France, Greece and Italy were the principal sources.

LEATHER CHEMISTS TO MEET

The notable progress made in American tanning has gained such recognition abroad that sessions of the Leather Chemistry Section of the American Chemical Society next month at New York will probably be attended by the largest number of noted European leather chemists which has ever come at one time to the United States. The Leather Chemistry Section will meet at Columbia University on the 7th and 8th of September. At its sessions will be discussed revolutionary methods by which the tanning of hides can be hastened without the sacrifice of quality. The saving of time and the releasing of large sums of money from its investment in raw material thus would have the tendency to stabilize and, perhaps, eventually to lower leather prices, American chemists believe.

One of the marked influences in the sessions will be that of Alfred Seymour-Jones, the first president of the International Association of Leather Trades Chemists. He co-operated with Lord Allerton in forming the Leather Industries Department of the University of Leeds, long repu;ed to be the greatest leather, school in the world. Mr. Seymour-Jones aided the "Worshipful Company of Leather Sellers" in creating the Leathersellers College at London. He was also the head of the International Commission for the Preservation and Disinfection of Hides, and president of the British Public Health Commission.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

35000—An inquiry has been received from an American consulate Mexico for catalogues of turpentine stills and machinery in Mexico fo (small units).

Small units).

35001—A mercantile firm in Italy desires to purchase and to secure a general agency for the sale of mineral lubricating oils and greases, pure turpentine, twist drills, and tools in general. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Lephorn or Genoa. Payment to be made against documents. Reference.

to be made against documents. Reference.

35002—A manufacturer in Mexico desires to be placed in touch with manufacturers with a view to securing machines and accessories for making carbonated waters. No reference offered.

35023—A manufacturer in Switzerland desires to secure sole agencies and representation of firms for the sale of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, drugs, anlline dyes, scientific apparatus, essential oils, perfumes, patented specialties, etc. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Antwerp, Genoa, and Hamburg. Reference.

35035—A manufacturing company in Cuba desires to secure quotations from manufacturers for the purchase of machinery for the equipment of a plant for making murlatic acid for commercial purposes, the plant to have a capacity for producing about 50,000 carboys yearly. No reference offered.

35048—A mercantile firm in Italy desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of alcohol, glucose, medicinal roots, vegetable and animal oils, caustic soda, bichromates, and chem-ical products in general. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Leghorn or Genoa. Payment to be made against documents. Correspond-ence should be in Italian. References.

assos—A mercantile firm in Belgium desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of industrial chemicals, paints and their ingredients, dry colors, quebracho extract, naval stores, oils, fish and castor oils, china-wood oil, aniline colors, and indigo paste 20 per cent. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Antwerp. Cash to be paid against documents. References,

werp. Cash to be paid against documents. Reterences. 35097—A trading corporation in Germany desires to be placed in communication with firms with a view to securing their representation for the sale of turpentine, rosin and chemical products, and similar articles. Payment to be made against documents. References.

35098—A merchant in France desires to purchase and secure agency for the sale of oils and industrial greases, fish opaints. Correspondence should be in French. References.

35117—A commercial agent in France desires to secure the representation of firms on a commission basis for the sale of supplies to be used in the metallurgical industries, and machinery and machine tools, except molds and clutches. References.

35149—A mercantile corporation in The Netherlands desires to secure an agency for the sale of raw chemicals for export to the Continent. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Netherlands port. Payment to be made against documents on arrival of goods. Samples are requested. References.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 277-278

DEMAND FOR SMALL LOTS SLOWS DOWN

Consumers Buying Few Crude Drugs—Cheaper Sellers of Buchu—Powdered Rhubarb Lower—Cloves Continue to Climb—Lower Priced Spanish Saffron Available

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands) Advanced

Cloves, Zanzib., 2c fb. Amboynas, 1c fb.

Balsam Fir Canada, \$1 gal. Blackhaw Bk. Rt., 4c lb. Buchu, Short, 3c lb. Blueflag Root, 3c lb. Chamomiles, Roman, 2c lb. Grains Paradise, 1c lb. Ipecae, Cart., Powd., 25c lb. Kamala, 50c lb. Marjoram, French, ½c lb.

Opium, U.S.P., 25c lb.
Wax, Japan, Ic lb.

Declined
Malva Flowers, Blue, 5c lb.
Nux Vomilea, Powd, 1c lb.
Pepper, Black Sing., 2se lb.
White Sing., 1c lb.
Rhubarb, Powd., 2c lb.
Saffron, Valencia, 25c lb.
Sarsaparilla Rt., Mex., 2c lb.
Senna, T.V., Pods, 1c lb.
Shellac, T.N., 2c lb.
Strophanthus Seed, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P	\$.25	\$.25	\$.25	\$.55
Buchu Leaves. Short	.82	.85	.90	3.65
Cantharides, Russian	1.75	1.75	1.90	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.071/2	.071/2	.10	.23
Ergot, Spanish	1.25	1.25	1.10	6.00
Insect Powder, pure	.36	.36	.36	.80
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd	1.65	1.90	2.25	3.25
Nux Vomica	.11	.11	.14	.14
Opium, gum	5.75	5.50	5.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D	.23	.23	.25	.80
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	3.50	3.50	3.60	4.60
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat	.09	.09	.10	.10
Average	1.34	1.36	1.43	2.55

Consumers have shown a disposition to take even less of the small lots of crude drugs during the past week or so. Summer dullness and the vacation period have combined to restrict even the reduced jobbing business which has characterized the market for some time. From the country, indications show an increasing number of reports of neglected items this year and consequent expected short crops. The tariff situation hangs fire while the question of American valuation and ad valorem duties is being thrashed out before the Senate Finance Committee. The trade presents almost a solid front against the arbitrary advances proposed. As far as undertone of the market is concerned, a noticeable improvement in morale and a decided increase in confidence are felt here.

Cloves have again staged a sharp advance with the prospect for a steady march upward. Japan wax is firmer. One house is offering short buchu cheaper. Powdered rhubarb is down again. Strophanthus seed has dropped further. Powdered nux vomica is lower. Cheaper lots of Spanish saffron are offered on spot. Some lots of Mexican sarsaparilla root are lower here. Senna pods are easier. Holders of powdered ipecac have cut their prices in line with cheaper whole root. Blueflag is off. A lower priced lot of kamala is available.

Crude Drugs

Ergot—Leading importers here are holding very tight on ergot. No change in the bullish reports from Spain has been heard. Small lots can be picked up on spot at \$1.25@\$1.30 a pound but an attempt to buy any quantity would undoubtedly not find the goods available at this price. Cable quotations from Spain range from \$1.00 a pound up to \$1.50 c.i.f. as to shipper. The trade

here does not appear to believe that any ergot will be forthcoming from Russian channels this season.

Grains Paradise—Lower and in limited demand on spot at 16c@17c a pound.

Kamala—A lot of kamala is reported available on the spot at \$4.50 a pound as compared with the last sale some months ago at \$5.50.

Nux Vomica—Powdered is lower at 16c for U.S.P. in barrels. Some sellers are asking 17c spot. Buttons hold at 11c@12c. Holdings on spot have increased materially and softened the situation as a consequence. London is still very bulbish on nux. Stock reports from India still conflict.

Balsams

Canada fir balsam is cheaper here at \$12.00@\$13.00 a gallon. U.S.P. copaiba easier at 32c a pound. Peru held at \$1.40 and available at \$1.35. Tolu easy at 30c@ 35c.

Bark

Blackhaw—Bark of the root is cheaper on spot at 28c a pound.

Elm—Sales of selected bundles have been made here at 32c and 33c a pound as to seller. Grinding bark easy and in small demand at 15c for whole and 19c for ground.

Orange Peel—Sweet peel still weak and under pressure at 5c a pound on spot in keen competition. Bitter peel at 7c@8c for ribbons and quarters.

Flowers

Chamomiles—Romans are offered slightly cheaper here owing to better supply and falling off in demand. Named at 22c but intimated available at 20c on firm business. Best quality Hungarian at 20c spot. Shattered at 15c

Insect—Demand quieting down as the consuming season draws to a close. Barrels at 36c all the way up to 40c a pound as to seller.

Malva—New lots of blue malva flowers are offered cheaper here in competition at 40c a pound spot.

Saffron—Cheaper lots of Spanish in one pound tins are quoted here at \$13.00 a pound. Other sellers name \$13.50.

Gums

Asafetida reported easier in London by cable but unchanged here at 35c for lump and 80c for powder. Acacia amber sorts at 10c spot. Curacao aloes in cases at 7½c. Mastic easy and under pressure at 40c.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Although most sellers here are naming 85c a pound for buchu in bales and less, stocks are available at 82c. Holders of the 85c goods claim that they have received the call at 85c on quality, the lower priced goods being off on color. Buyers apparently are not interested just now and with spot stocks quite heavy, resistance to pressure of lower prices is difficult.

Horehound—Dull and unchanged at 9c a pound spot with demand small.

Lobelia—Unchanged and weak at 20c a pound spot. Marjoram—French marjoram is again slightly easier at 12c a pound on spot.

Sage—Spanish and Greek held on spot at 41/2c. Dalmatian good quality at 5c.

Senna—Jobbing Tinnevelly at 14c@16c as to grade. Grinding 6c up to 9c. Pods reported lower at 8c spot. Powder 10c.

Uva Ursi-Easy and unchanged at 4c a pound spot.

Roots

Aletris-Root is cheaper at 40c a pound.

 ${\bf Althea}{\bf -}{\rm Very}$ dull at 10c up to 12c for cut as to quality.

Blood—Selling in very small lots only at 16c a pound. Powdered at 21c@22c.

Blueflag—Quoted slightly lower here at 35c a pound in a small way.

Dandelion—Demand is very slack at 10c a pound. Competition for the limited business available is keen and shading on the Q.T. is not unlikely.

Echinacea—The root has dropped again and dealers on spot are quoting 35c@36c a pound on small orders.

Ipecac—Cartagena ipecac is unchanged on spot at \$1.40@\$1.50 a pound for whole root. Powdered has been brought down to \$1.65 a pound in line with the cut in whole root last week.

Rhubarb—Powdered rhubarb has been reduced to 30c a pound here. Demand is quiet and competition keen. Whole root in cases at 23c which figure stands under the cost of replacement. Named up to 26c for less than case lots.

Seeds and Spices

Strophanthus—Kombe seed has been cut again to 35c a pound spot.

Cloves—The short crop in Zanzibar is now an unquestioned fact and prices here continue to climb steadily. Higher this week at 22c for bales. Amboynas at 23c unchanged.

Wax

Japan—Firmer. Prices for spot standard brands have been advanced to 171/2c a pound in cases.

STORE DOOR DELIVERY REDUCES COSTS

A plan for store door delivery of freight at congested railroad terminals is outlined by the chairman of the Federal Highway Council Committee on Relation of Highways to Railroads and Waterways, as follows: "A general outline covering store door delivery in our large shipping and receiving centers would be as follows: The carriers when unloading freight in their terminals would be required to segregate freight on their piers for delivery to such zones as might be required as agreed upon among the shippers, teaming companies and carriers. The teaming companies acting either as agents for the shippers or carriers, would then load all freight for delivery into the shipping zone, and delivery would be made direct to the consignee's door or warehouse without delay. By elimination of delays to trucks and by full loading, the cartage charges would be materially reduced. Similar arrangements could be made to take care of outbound shipments, which could be delivered to the teaming companies under an arrangement similar to that covering inbound shipments, delivery to be made as far as possible, during the afternoon.'

The Falls City Drug Company, of Louisville, has filed articles of incorporation, fixing the capital stock of the concern at \$25,000. The incorporators are A. T. Crawford, John R. Lytle and J. L. Adams. The company will engage in a general drug business.

W. J. Woodruff, Secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, urges all members to avoid insufficient postage on foreign letters owing to the adverse impression created among foreign houses. He suggests a postage rate card with all foreign rates thereon be hung above the mailing table.

DR. RUSBY ASCENDS LA PAZ RIVER

Advices from Dean H. H. Rusby of the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, and Director of the Mulford Biological Exploration of the Amazon Basin. report continued favorable, progress, and a considerable amount of scientific work already accomplished in the quest for medicinal plants and biological specimens.

Leaving La Paz, Bolivia, about July 9, the explorers proceeded by rail to Eucalyptus, the rail terminus. From Eucalyptus to Pongo they traveled by auto truck to the end of the new motor road recently completed by the Guggenheim interests in Bolivia. From Pongo a three days' journey by mule brought them to Canamina, which will be their temporary headquarters for three to four weeks. From this point some members of the party are ascending the La Paz River, others of the party making detailed studies in the vicinity of Canamina.

The first shipment from Dr. Rusby includes many botanical specimens of important economic products of Peru and Bolivia, which will be deposited with the New York and Brooklyn Botanical Gardens.

GOVERNMENT MEDICINES TO RUSSIA

The large surplus of U. S. Government medicinal products held by the War Department which were offered for sale some time ago and met with little demand, are to be taken over by Secretary of Commerce Hoover for shipment to Russia in connection with the feeding and care of Russian children by the U. S.

Stout Medicine Co., Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated for \$50,000 by Edwin F. Stout and Alfred M. Quick.

Dillard Remedy Company, makers of proprietary medicines, has been incorporated in Delaware with a capital of \$50,000.

Reports from the country indicate that the crop of senega root for 1921 will be materially smaller than was originally expected.

A judgment of \$589.40 was returned in favor of the American Druggists Syndicate against the Aluminum Shoe Heel Company, last week.

Shipments of vegetable wax from Japan during the first four months of 1921 amounted to 5,300 kin against 3,049 kin in the same time last year and 4,840 kin in the corresponding period two years ago.

The St. Louis Drug & Chemical Club at the Planters Hotel was closed Aug. 1st to permit the quarters of the club to be remodeled and redecorated in preparation for a busy season next fall and winter.

The Florida Wholesale Drug and Manufacturing Corporation, a million dollar drug house, has been organized at Tampa, Florida. The company will manufacture and sell proprietary medicines chiefly.

Carl F. G. Meyer, president of Meyer Bros. Drug Co., left St. Louis last week for White Lake, Michigan, on his vacation. About September 15, he intends to leave on a pleasure trip to Europe and will be away for sixty to ninety days.

The N.W.D.A. official party from Chicago to the annual meeting at Atlantic City, September 26-30, will leave Chicago Saturday, Sept. 24th at 10:15 a.m. via the Pennsylvania, arriving at Atlantic City on the 25th at 10:00 a.m. Provided 125 members are in the party from Chicago, special train service without extra fare charge, will be provided. Frank M. Bell, of Armour & Co., is chairman of the Committee.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 218-282

CITRONELLA HIGHER ON SCARCITY

Spot Stocks Reduced—Geranium Again Lower—Spearmint Reduced—Orange and Cloves Continue Firm— Lemon Weak Abroad—Small Lot Buying Persists

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 2c lb.

Oil Cinnamon Wood, \$2 lb.
Oil Geranium, African, Zse lb.
Bourbon, 25c lb.
Oil Spermint, Zse lb.
Vara Yara, Crystals, 30c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$4.75	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$6.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.36	.34	.35	.82
Oil Cloves	1.45	1.45	1.25	3.00
Oil Lemon	.70	.70	.65	1.50
Oll Peppermint, Natural	2.00	2.00	2,25	6.75
Oli Sandalwood, E. I	6.75	6.75	6.75	11.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif	.55	.55	.60	.70
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00
Coumarin	4.50	4.50	4.75	6.50
Methyl Salicylate	.35	.35	.35	.80
Vanillin	.50	.50	.50	.95
Average	2.14	2.14	2.17	4.09

Conditions have not shown any special improvement in the market for essential oils, most buying being confined to seasonable products. A feeling of optimism, however, pervades in all quarters of the trade, and most factors are looking forward to a good winter season. As yet large consumers have remained aloof, and have contented themselves with buying for immediate needs. Purchases by soap manufacturers show a tendency to branch out slightly. The situation abroad has not changed materially, markets being generally weak and under pressure, due to distressed financial conditions in the producing districts. Stocks of odd lots on spot, held in outside hands, are thought to be pretty well exhausted, but there appears to be enough material around to prevent upward movements of price. The general outlook, while still far from bullish reflects a generally steadier tone.

Prices have continued to ease downward on a number of items, although a few have stiffened to some extent. Citronella is higher on spot scarcity of material. Geranium oils, Bourbon and African, are down another notch. Oil spearmint is again cheaper here. Lower figures are noted on yara yara crystals. Oil cinnamon wood is easier. Thyme oils, white and red, are off. Oil spruce has been reduced. Orange and cloves continue to be firm spots on the spot market.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Unchanged with technical at 50c@60c per pound and U.S.P. at 65c@75c. Business is unimproved and little interest is being evidenced.

Oil Bergamot—A movement to force prices up is noted in some sections of the trade. Reports of higher priced material from abroad are blamed. As yet no advances have been sustained and the market is rather dull at \$4.75@\$5.00 per pound for standard oil in coppers.

Oil Cassia—Has not moved from its position of last week, and is quoted the same at 75c@80c per pound for technical, and \$1.15@\$1.25 for U.S.P.

Oil Cedar Leaf—No further reductions in quotations on oil cedar leaf are reported. Leaf is easy at 80c@85c and wood at 40c@45c.

Oil Citronella—The situation has tightened up and supplies are again scarce on spot. Importations are not being made with anything approaching regularity. Consumers are said to have little or no reserve stock and their orders call for immediate delivery in most cases. Higher figures are being named and the quoted price is now 36c for drums and 40c in cans for Ceylon oil. Java dull at 65c@68c. Some oil was available early in the week at 35c in drums but it is believed that no more can be had at that figure.

Oil Cloves—Oil cloves continues very firm with several bullish influences at work in the market. Prices are unchanged but the tendency is upward. Quotations are based on \$1.45@\$1.50 per pound. While the actual bulk of material being sold is not large, a steady demand is in evidence. The spice still displays an upward tendency.

Oil Cinnamon—Lower figures are being named on oil cinnamon wood. Prices are named lower at \$18.00 @\$21.00 per pound as to quality. Business is slow and few inquiries received.

Oil Eucalyptus—No change in position has been made. Interest is fair at 50c@55c per pound the general market figure for Australian U.S.P. oil. A few more sales of large quantities, at 45c, are reported.

Oil Geranium—Figures on African and Bourbon oils have moved down again in an absence of anything but a routine demand. African oil is named at \$4.50@\$5.00 and Bourbon is off to \$3.75@\$4.25. Very little call is heard for Turkish, although spot stocks are very small.

Oil Lemon—In better demand here but still remains easy owing to the extremely weak situation abroad. Prices are named at 70c@75c per pound up to 90c spot according to brand.

Oil Limes—No additional reductions have been made over last week's cut. Expressed goods range from \$4.75 to \$5.00 per pound. Figures on distilled oil unchanged at 70c@75c.

Oil Spearmint—Another drop in price has left spearmint at \$4.25@\$4.50 per pound. Practically no demand is evinced along this line and stocks are moving slowly.

Oil Orange—Prices are held strongly at \$2.75@\$3.00 for Sicilian oil as to seller and brand, with West Indian at the same figures. Spot holdings are reported rather small. Seasonable demand is active.

Oil Peppermint—Continues very dull at \$2.00@\$2.25 per pound for natural peppermint in tins, and \$2.40@\$2.50 for U.S.P. material. Consumers appear to be very slightly interested, and are ordering only as they need supplies. Crop this year reported some 25% above 1920.

Oil Spruce—Prices have been reduced here to 80c per pound. Dealers report little in the way of real business.

Oil Thyme—Red and white, U.S.P. oil have been named lower by essential oil houses here. Trading is at a virtual standstill. White, U.S.P. \$1.15@\$1.25 and red at \$1.10@\$1.15.

Oil Wintergreen—No price changes have been made during the past week and figures on sweet birch are named at \$2.75@\$3.00, with Gaultheria held at \$5.50@\$6.00. Synthetic material at 33c to 35c.

Oil Ylang Ylang—Figures on Manila oil are unchanged at \$25.00@\$32.00 per pound according to quality. Bourbon is held at \$12.00@\$15.00. Sales continue very light.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Without change at \$4.50@\$4.60 per pound for standard American brands in makers' hands. Resale and imported lots are offered at \$4.40. The market remains dull and uninteresting.

Safrol—Lots of 63c safrol have apparently been cleaned out of the market and quotations are back at 65c per pound.

Yara Yara Crystals-Sharply lower at \$2.50 per pound.

SUGGESTS FLOWER COLLEGE AT GRASSE

To aid in solving the perfumery problems of technique in manufacture which are still unsolved, Dr. E. Charalot said in a recent address that there should be built at Grasse a college for the study of botany and biology in connection with the perfume industry. Such an institution to be used as a forum connected with the natural perfume industry would place the perfumery art on even a higher plane than it now occupies, and help France to maintain her world pre-eminence in the flower oil industries.

HEAVY SUGAR CARRY-OVER FOR 1921

Continued cheap sugar is a likelihood for some time to come, basing an opinion on the expected carry-over of 2,000,000 tons of the 1921 crop in the U. S. and Cuba, according to authoritative estimates from some of the biggest American refineries. The fine showing of this year's Cuban crop, the promise of a large domestic beet crop and the improved Louisiana cane crop all necessitate a revision of the Federal estimate of last May, which then predicted a carry-over of 1,386,247 tons. The new estimate is 2,125,738 tons, and this, together with the 1921-22 Cuban, Porto Rican and other cane crops, declares the Federal review, will make the problems of the sugar industry in 1922 unprecedented.

The Bulletin of the Philippine Government Commercial Agency reports that denatured alcohol to the amount of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 wine gallons per year are procurable in the Philippines for export to the United States. The alcohol is guaranteed to be 188 proof spirits.

The Mutual Drug Company has been incorporated at Newport, Ky., with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators who signed the articles filed are Chris Schott, Henry Geiskemeyer and Fred Fuchs.

Caroni Products Company of Manhattan, flavoring extracts, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Incorporators: H. G. Terwilliger, E. R. Whittingham, W. C. Blach.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, will open bids on August 12 for 5,000 pounds (20,000 cakes) of toilet soap.

The Sterling Extract Company has been incorporated at Wilkesbarre, Pa., to manufacture extracts and chemical compounds.

Heine & Co., essential oils and perfumers' supplies, have moved from 7 Platt street to 54 Cliff street, New York.

F. F. Fitzgerald, formerly with the National Canners' Association at Washington, is now chief chemist for the American Can Company.

Mattingly & Moore Distillery Co., Louisville, Ky., has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

ITALIAN ESSENTIAL OILS DEPRESSED

Messina Essence Industry Threatened With Ruin by Declining Price—Government Aid Urged—To Encourage Perfume Industry

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The essential oil industry in the Catania district, Italy, is in such a depressed condition that the Government has been urged to come to the aid of the producers, according to information reaching the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Prices on the Messina market, the center for orange, lemon and bergamot oils, have declined to the point that in many instances the sale price is lower than the cost of production. The natural result has been a decreased output. The government has been urged to encourage by adequate means the perfume industry for the benefit of essential oils of Italian manufacture and also to consider the establishment of co-operative producing societies for the conservation, marketing and use in industry of essential oils. The producers are now in hopes that the government will take these or similar measures to prevent a further depression of the market

PERFUMERS STILL AGAINST LICENSE

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

In your issue of August 3, on page 201, under the heading of "Fate of Dye License in Committee," you attributed to me the statement made at the hearing given by the Senate Finance Committee on July 30 that the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association is in favor of the dye licensing plan. This is exactly contrary to the truth as you will find upon referring to pages 3 and 4 of the accompanying brief which supported the oral statements I made before the Senate Finance Committee on July 30. In view of the association's sustained and vigorous opposition to the licensing plan ever since it was first proposed, your misstatement constitutes a grave reflection upon our consistency and therefore demands immediate retraction.

The articles referred to on page 10, lines 2 and 3, 8-14, and page 11, lines 3 and 4, of the Fordney bill are important perfume materials, and have no logical place in a measure designed for the protection of the domestic dye industry. The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association strongly favors the generous protection of the domestic manufacturers of these materials by adequate rates of duty, but experience has demonstrated beyond question that the domestic products frequently are not acceptable substitutes for the imported materials. The competitors of the association's members, the French perfume manufacturers, have free access to the markets of the world for materials of special quality and the highest grade, and if American perfumers are to be restricted in this regard they must surrender the hope of placing their products on an equal basis with those of France.

In view of the prominence which you gave the statement mistakenly attributed to me, and the exceedingly dubious light in which your article places the association, I anticipate that you will give this letter equal prominence in your next issue.

H. C. Wright,

Secretary, Tariff Committee,
The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association.
New York, Aug. 4, 1921.

Japan reports that the best perfumes which are now most in favor in the Orient originate in Switzerland. "The excellent perfumes obtained before the war seem no longer available in Germany," says the report. American and French perfumes are not mentioned,

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 283

BENZOATES LOWER IN LONDON

Formaldehyde, Borax and Turpentine Also Down-Citric Acid Easier-Coumarin Soft-Vanillin Firmer-Cloves, Oil Cloves and Senega Root Higher

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Aug. 10.—The market has not changed and a quiet tone predominates. Cloves and oil cloves are higher. Senega root has turned very strong and has advanced. Vanillin has moved up. Canary and cumin seed have risen. Citric acid has softened. Coumarin is easy. Linseed oil is weaker. Benzoates have dropped, as have bismuth preparations. Borax is lower. Formaldehyde has declined. Turpentine has moved down. Little buying activity.

London, July 30 (By Mail)—Improvement in business is slow, but there are signs that although gradual, it is

Agar agar is held more firmly, at not less than 2s 6d per pound for No. 1 Kobe. Asafetida is easier, owing to recent arrivals, and about £10 per cwt. is now the value. Aspirin is somewhat easier and fine brands may now be bought at 3s per pound. Atropine is easy, at 21s per oz. for sulphate and 30s per oz. for alkaloid, both of French make. Camphor, Japanese, continues firm at 4s 3d per pound, stocks on spot being small. Clove oil—The spice having again advanced, distillers are asking higher prices, and 8s per pound is now quoted. Cloves—The value of fair Zanzibar is now fully 11½d per pound. Cumin seed is in good demand, and is dearer at 35s per cwt. for fair Morocco.

Ergot—Spanish is higher on spot, 6s 3d to 6s 6d per pound being now asked. Linseed oil—Considerable demand has stiffened the price which is now £40 per ton, naked, in London. Menthol is again higher on spot, at 21s per pound for Kobayashi and/or Suzuki. Phenacetin is lower, being little enquired for, and is quoted at about 6s per pound. Star anise oil is firmer and steady at 2s 3d per pound for "Red Ship" brand. Turmeric is higher than it has been for a long time, at 20s to 21s per cwt. for fair Madras finger. Turpentine has had another decline, American on spot having been sold as low as 90s per cwt.

JAPAN ADOPTS NEW TRADE-MARK LAW

The new trade-mark law of Japan (in English) has been transmitted to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by Commercial Attaché J. F. Abbott in Tokio, under date of April 9, 1921. The registration fee is 30 yen, which covers a period of 20 years, with a renewal fee of 50 yen. (Yen equals \$0.4985.) A collective trade-mark may be registered by an organization of persons in the same business, or by business men intimately connected, with the object of promoting the common business interests of the members of the organization. The registration fee for a collective trademark is 100 yen, with a renewal fee of 150 yen.

A trade-mark is canceled when not used in the Empire for a year after registration, or when its use has been suspended for a period of 3 consecutive years. The trade-mark right in a trade-mark which has been registered as a foreign trade-mark is terminated when the trade-mark right in the home country is terminated. Penalties are provided for fraudulent use of trade-marks.

FOR	REI	GN	E	XC	H	A	NG	E			
										Par C	
Great Britain (pound	ste	rlir	(gr						 	 \$4.866	\$3.705
France (franc)									 	 193	.080
Italy (lira)									 	 193	.0.5
Germany (mark)									 	238	.013
Japan (yen)									 	 499	.484
cpain (peseta)										. 193	.131
Holland (guilder)									 	 402	.312
Belgium (franc)										.198	.077
Switzerland (franc)										 198	.171
Norway (crown)										 268	.130
Sweden (crown)										 .268	.210
Denmark (crown)									 	 .268	.156
Argentina (peso)									 	 . 424	.296
Brazil (milreis)									 	 279	.118
China (Silver dollar-	-Ho	ngl	con	10						780	.515
(Tael-Shanghai, sil	ver			9'					 	 1.082	.710
(Tael-Peking, silve	9)								 	 1 156	.743
Russia-(100 rubles)	/								 	 51 50	.250

RETURN OF SEIZED ENEMY PROPERTY NOT FOR INTERNATIONAL COURT

American Courts Must Decide Says Authority—Decision Hinges Solely on Legality of Seizure Under Trading With the Enemy Act

The efforts of the Germans to obtain the return of property seized by the Alien Property Custodian have no basis in international law, according to Prof. J. S. Reeves of the University of Michigan. "In the first place," says the professor in a recent interview in the New York Evening Post, "a State has the undoubted right to sequester property. Since 1812 our Supreme Court has recognized this. It is held, however, that there must be some explicit Government act providing for sequestration. That act, in this case, is comprised in the Trading With the Enemy Act.

"The question immediately asked seems to be whether this act does not conflict with a previous treaty with Prussia. It is forgotten that, irrespective of whether that treaty was regarded as binding at the time upon the courts of the United States, the subsequent act of Congress would control. So far as concerns any conflict between the act in question and the recent peace resolution, it would seem that the provisions of the act were explicitly reserved by the resolution.

"The whole question, therefore, turns upon whether the alien property custodian has acted within the scope of the Trading With the Enemy Act. On this I express no opinion. It is a matter for the courts to decide, but one which has no international bearing."

Exports of chemical and primary products from this country to Cuba for the year 1919-20 amounted to considerably more than for the year 1913-14. An official report shows that Cuba imported \$1,222,904 worth of goods last year against only \$194,694 worth for 1913-14, an increase of over \$1,000,000. During 1918-1919 Cuba used 8,822,446 kilos of fertilizers obtained from the United States. This constituted their entire supply, while in 1913-14 they used that amount plus a like quantity obtained through other channels. Acids imported from this country during the same periods remained stationary at 4,000,000 kilos. American oxides used by Cuba during last year showed an increase of 2,000,000 kilos over 1913-14, when 1,800,000 kilos were consumed.

A house which does a large export trade in blue vitriol says it has not received an order from South America within a year.

BRITISH CHEMICAL MARKET FIRMER

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, July 30—The market continues sluggish with inquiry and actual business slightly improved. The expected revival has not come and is not expected until

Autumn. Values are virtually unchanged.

Acetic acid is quiet. Alum and barium chloride are easy and neglected with continental offers below home makers'. Copper sulfate on unsatisfactory demand is quoted at £30 to £32 per ton. Formaldehyde dull and unchanged. Lead acetate quoted at last week's lower figures on light demand. Caustic potash demand is off with makers slightly below importers on price. Potassium bichromate is dull. Potassium carbonate is attracting no interest. Potassium chlorate steady with dealers and makers quoting 5d per pound. Potassium permanganate quoted by makers at 1s 6d per pound with importers lower. Yellow prussiate of potash is lower at £18 per ton ex ship.

Soda ash is dull and unchanged. Soda crystals in limited demand. Sodium bicarbonate stiffer at £12 10s to £13 per ton for refined on limited supply. Caustic soda is soft. Sodium chlorate is neglected. Sodium cyanide quiet and unchanged. Sodium hyposulfite is lower with French material quoted at £23 10s to £24 per ton for photographic grades against slightly lower figures for German. Sodium nitrate unchanged and nitrate dull. Sodium sulfide is easy. Zinc ashes quiet at £7 per ton basis 70% delivered. Zinc dust

and oxide unchanged and dull,

WHY DOLLARS ARE AT A PREMIUM

"America has a claim on Europe for about 10 billion dollars," says Dr. Franz Urbig, a German financial authority who is frequently consulted by his government. "The armaments and foodstuffs which once formed the countervalue of this amount had been produced, so to speak, by America as with a magic wand, out of the nebulous somewhere. The only thing they had to provide for was the payment of a part of the wages of the producers. This was effected by the placing of purely internal loans. The sums thus gathered, however, remained in America and passed only from one

hand to another.

"The time has now arrived for Europe to pay back the enormous amounts borrowed for which it has already received its countervalue of which however 90% is gone up in smoke. The beginning of this payment is the billion gold marks which must be delivered by Germany before the 31st of August. All countries, however, have long since given up possession of their American dollars, since for a long time the exchange rates have favored New York. There are constant remittances of gold to the United States. They are the principal means at this moment wherewith to buy American dollars. Since in connection with the payments to be made by Germany, there is a demand in all countries for the American dollar, we witness a rise in the value of the dollar. The dollar continues to rise, since it is a sad fact that it does not rain dollars."

Great Britain's re-export trade in foreign chemicals, drugs and dyes in the first five months of the current year reached a value of only £626,950, contrasted with an aggregate of £6,778,202 for imports during this period and one of £10,037,118 for exports. In 1920 the five-month values were: Imports, £13,560,803; exports, £15,661,120; re-exports, £2,639,571; and in 1913, £5,816,476, £9,129,831, and £711,783, respectively.

The Heng Sing Dye Co., a Du Pont sales branch in China, has been organized by Dr. C. T. Wang and C. C. Nieh, each subscribing \$200,000 toward a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

THE 1920 REACTION IN IAVA CITRONELLA

How the Java Essential Oil Industry Paid the Price of Deflation—Exports of Citronella Sales Made As High As 6.50 Florins a Kilo

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Buitenzorg, Java, June 20.—The sharp reaction in essential oil prices and consequent depression which followed the flush post-war business, has left the industry in a weakened condition. Citronella, lemongrass, and cananga all have lost ground sharply and now stand somewhere within the normal price ranges.

A review of the 1920 Java citronella situation is noth-

ing more than a story of steady losses.

At the outset of the year circumstances still looked most favorable. From fl. 4.50 per kilogram, incl. drum prices rose successively to fl. 6.50, which limit was reached in June, but afterwards they constantly dropped, and at the close of the year no more than fl. 5 could be made. Although during the second half of the year prices ranged from fl. 5.50 in June to fl. 4.25 in December, it seemed that the fall in prices should have a temporary character, but during the later months it became clear that trade in citronella oil had also to follow the steady downward course of all colonial produce.

Speculation has played an important role in the trade of citronella oil during the year under review. Until about three years ago the product went nearly exclusively from the manufacturer directly to the exporter and from him to the consumer. Owing to the upward tendency of prices in 1920 a great number of speculators, in Java as well as in Europe, came into the market, and when at the close of the year it became evident that some of these parties had large stocks on hand and possessed no means to hold them, the market slumped badly.

Exports of citronella oil from Java for 1920 aggregated 434,245 kilos, 94,289 kilos less than 1919 shipments, and 206,121 kilos more than the figures for 1918. The following are the exports of Java citronella:

	1920.	1919.	1918.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Holland	124,296	233,095	
Great Britain	75,230	91,264	
France	80,767	69,360	
U. S. of America	76,921	85,619	84,478
Singapore	43,727	24,323	45,654
Hongkong	1,367	6,231	5,143
China	8,773	1,930	4,256
Japan	18,590	6,912	80,867
Other countries	4,574	9,800	7,726
Total	434,245	528,534	228,124

As long as British India supplied only moderate quantities of lemongrass oil to the world market, prices reached an exceptional high level, and about the middle of the year 1920, owing to scarcity of citral, a price of even fl. 30 per kilo was paid for the Java product. However, as soon as shipments from India increased, prices for Java oil readily dropped and at the close of the year demand was practically absent. When the market price had fallen back to a normal level again, certain Java oils with low citral and high resin percentage found no buyers and were offered without success at the end of December.

Senator Paterno is the newly elected president of the National Council for Chemistry which has been organized by the Italian Society for General and Applied Chemistry and the Association of Italian Chemical Industries

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise in- Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk....tb. .28 - .33 dicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when secondhands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., 16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1	Imperial (fallon (Brit	c.)—1.20 Am	er. Gallons
1	American	Gallon83	3 Imperial	Gallon
1	American	Gallon-3.79	9 liters	
1	Titer_ 264	American	Callen	

1 American Gallon (H2O) weighs 8.35 pounds

1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram 1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic. See Heavy Chemicals			
Acetyl-salicylic	.60	_	
Acetyl-salicyticth Benzoic, U.S.Ptb.	.63		.80
Borie cryst., bbls	.13	-	
Powdered, bbls	.13	-	.135
Butyric Tech., 98 pc th.	-	_	90
Camphoricb.	_		4.40
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.tb.	.10	-	.15
1-lb. bottle	.27	-	.28
5-tb. bottle	.23	-	.24
5-tb. bottle tb. 50 to 110-lb. tins tb. Liquid, U.S.P., 1 tb. bot tb.	.19	-	.27
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. botlb.	.27	-	.28
Crude, 25 p.c gal.	.27		
Chromic, 98 p.cb.			.45
Chrysophanictb.	1.70	_	1.75
	cals		
Citric, crystals, bbls	-	-	.47
Powdered		-	.48
Imported, kegs	.44	_	.40
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-ta-	ar Cr	ude	8
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	.15	-	.16
allic, U.S.P., bulk	-90	-	1.10
lycerophosphoric, 25 pctb.	_	_	1.05
lydrobromic, 40 p.c., puretb. lydrochloric, C.P., carboystb. lydriodic, sp. g. 1 150oz.	-		.40
lydrochloric, C.P., carboys lb.	-	_	30
lydriodic, sp. g. 1 13002.	2010	-	.20
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemi- Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c	1 00	_	2.00
II S P 10 p.ctb.	.50	_	.60
U.S.P., 10 p.cb. actic, U.S.P., VIIIb.	55		60
TICD IV	-55	-	70
foliabile CD	.00		4.00
U.S.P., IX Molybdic, C.Pb. Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals		_	7.00
Nitric see Heavy Chemicals			
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals Nitro Muriatic	.18	_	.20
Oxalic. cryst., bblstb.	.15	1,-	.17
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates			
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.Ptb.	.23	distant	.24
50 p.c. techth.	.12	-	.14
Pyrogallic, resublimtedtb. Crystals, bottlesth.	1.75	-	1.85
Crystals, bottles	1.35	-	1.45
Salicylle Bulk, U.S.P	.19	_	.25
Sulfuric, C.Pb.	-	_	.06
Sulturous U.S.P	.05	_	1.00
Salicylle Bulk, U.S.P. b. Sulfuric, C.P. b. Sulfurous U.S.P. b. Tannle, U.S.P. b. Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P. b.	.85	_	1.00
Powdered, U.S.P	-	_	.35
Second Hands, Crysttb.		_	20
Powdered	.28	_	.30
rowdered	.60	_	.50

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blktb. Acetone, C. P	.28	2-	.33
Acetphenetidinlb.	1.35	-	1.65
Albumen Egg edibleth		_	.65
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.Pgal.	_	_	4.70
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.gal.	-	-	4.75
For Export, U.S.P., gal.	.45	_	4.65 .47
Wood ref., 95 p.cgal.	.77	_	.85
97 p.cgal.	.80 .77	-	.88
Puregal.	1.00	-	1.20
Denatured Completegal.	.35		.37
Aloin, U.S.P., powdtb. Amidopyrinetb.	.95 4 75	=	1.00 5.50
Amidopyrine	.55	_	.60
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.Ptb.	.95	_	1.00
Bromide gran bulk th	.75	=	.80
Importedb.	_	-	.25
Carb. Dom., U.S.P. kegstb.	.09		.13
Hypophosphite	1.40	=	.20 1.50
Bromide, gran, bulk th. Bromide, gran, bulk th. Imported th. Carb. Dom, U.S.P. kegs. th. Chloride, U.S.P. th. Hypophosphite th. Lichthyolate (as to brand) th.	1.00	-	3,00
Iodide	10	-	4.30
Oxalate, Pure	.12	_	.14
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.40	-	.42
Monobasicb.	.18	_	.20
Water, (See Heavy Chemicals)	.00	_	.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	2.15	_ ;	2,25
Phosphate (Dibasic)			15
Needle Powder	.051/	_	.15
Antipyrine, bulk	2.25	-	2.50
Arecoline Hydrobromideoz.	12.00		3.05
Argols, redtb.	.07	_1	5.00 .08
Argols, red	als		
Arganama Jadida IV C.D.			4 75
Aspirin	-		4.75 .62
	.00		
Atropine, Alk. U.S P., 1-oz.v.oz.	9,00	-1	2.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S P., 1-oz.v.oz. Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. voz. Barbital	.00	- 1	7.25 1.75
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz. Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. voz. Barbitaloz Barium Carb, prec., puretb.	9.00 6.75	- 1	2.00 7.25 1. 75 .12
Barium Carb. prec., puretb. Dioxidetb.	9.00 6.75		2.00 7.25 1.75 .12 .23
Barium Carb. prec., puretb. Dioxidetb.	9.00 6.75		2.00 7.25 1. 75 .12
Barium Carb. prec., puretb.	9.00 6.75 .10 .20 .08	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	2.00 7.25 1.75 .12 .23 5.15
Barium Carb. prec., puretb. Dioxide bb. Iodide bb. Nitrate bay Rum Denatured Salicy. Acidgal.	9.00 6.75 .10 .20 .08	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	2.00 7.25 1.75 .12 .23 5.15
Barium Carb. prec., puretb. Dioxide bb. Iodide bb. Nitrate bay Rum Denatured Salicy. Acidgal.	9.00 6.75 .10 .20 .085 3.30 3.60 emica	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	2.00 7.25 1.75 .12 .23 5.15 .10
Barium Carb, prec., pure. bb. Dioxide bb. Loddide bb. Nitrate bb. Wirrate bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acidgal. Denatured, quinine gal. Beuzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch. Benzonaphthol bb.	9.00 6.75 .10 .20 .085 3.30 3.60 emica		2.00 7.25 1.75 .12 .23 5.15 .10 3.75 3.75
Barium Carb, prec., pure. bb. Dioxide bb. Loddide bb. Nitrate bb. Wirrate bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acidgal. Denatured, quinine gal. Beuzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch. Benzonaphthol bb.	9.00 6.75 .10 .20 .085 3.30 3.60 emica		2.00 7.25 1.75 .12 .23 5.15 .10 3.75 3.75 4.00 2.50 5.00
Barium Carb, prec., pure. b, Dioxide b. Lodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch Benzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Biennuch Metallic b.	9.00 6.75 10 .20 .081 3.30 3.60 emica		2.00 7.25 1.75 .12 .23 5.15 .10 3.75 3.75 4.00 2.50 5.00 7.00
Barium Carb, prec., pure. b, Dioxide b. Lodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch Benzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Biennuch Metallic b.	9.00 6.75 .10 .20 .085 3.30 3.60 emica		2.00 7.25 1.75 .12 .23 5.15 .10 3.75 3.75 4.00 2.50 7.00 1.75 5.00
Barium Carb. prec. pure. bb. Dioxide. bb. Loddide. bb. Loddide. bb. Nitrate. bb. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy. Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine. gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch. Benzonaphthol. bb. Berberine Hdehl. bb. Acid Sulfate. bb. Neutral sulfate. bb. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. bb. Citrate. U.S.P. bb.	9.00 6.75 10 .20 .081 3.30 3.60 emica		2.00 7.25 1.75 .12 .23 5.15 .10 3.75 3.75 4.00 2.50 7.00 1.75 5.00
Barium Carb, prec., pure. bb. Dioxide bb. Lodide bb. Lodide bb. Nitrate bb. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch Benzonaphthol bb. Berberine Hdehl bb. Acid Sulfate bb. Neutral sulfate bb. Neutral sulfate bb. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. bb. Citrate. U.S.P. bb. Oxychloride bb. Salicylate bb. Salicylate bb. Salicylate bb. Salicylate bb.	9.00 6.75 10 .20 .081 3.30 3.60 emica		2.00 7.25 1.75 1.2 2.3 5.15 10 3.75 3.75 4.00 2.50 7.00 1.75 5.00 2.10 2.30 1.45
Barium Carb, prec., pure. bb. Dioxide bb. Lodide bb. Lodide bb. Nitrate bb. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch Benzonaphthol bb. Berberine Hdehl bb. Acid Sulfate bb. Neutral sulfate bb. Neutral sulfate bb. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. bb. Citrate. U.S.P. bb. Oxychloride bb. Salicylate bb. Salicylate bb. Salicylate bb. Salicylate bb.	9.00 6.75 10 .20 .081 3.30 3.60 emica		2.00 7.25 1.75 1.2 2.3 5.15 10 3.75 3.75 4.00 2.50 7.00 1.75 5.00 2.10 2.30 1.45
Barium Carb, prec., pure. bb. Dioxide bb. Lodide bb. Lodide bb. Nitrate bb. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch Benzonaphthol bb. Berberine Hdehl bb. Acid Sulfate bb. Neutral sulfate bb. Neutral sulfate bb. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. bb. Citrate. U.S.P. bb. Oxychloride bb. Salicylate bb. Salicylate bb. Salicylate bb. Salicylate bb.	9.00 6.75 10 .20 .081 3.30 3.60 emica	-11s) -22-2-2-2-2-3-3-3-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-	2.00 7.25 1.75 1.2 .23 5.15 .10 3.75 3.75 4.00 2.50 6.00 7.00 1.75 5.00 2.10 2.30 1.45 2.75 2.75
Barium Carb. prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Lodide b. Lodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid., gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch Benzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate, U.S.P. b. Oxychloride b. Salicylate b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis. b. Subgallate b.	9.00 6.75 10 .20 .081 3.30 3.60 emica		2.00 7.25 1.75 1.2 23 5.15 10 3.75 3.75 4.00 2.50 5.00 1.75 5.00 1.75 5.00 1.75 5.00 1.75 5.210 2.30 1.45 2.75 2.10
Barium Carb, prec., pure. bb, Dioxide. bb, Iodide bb, Iodide bb, Iodide bb, Nitrate bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid., gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch Benzonaphthol bb, Berberine Hdehl bb, Neutral sulfate bb, Neutral sulfate bb, Neutral sulfate bb, Sulfate bb, Neutral sulfate bb, Sulfate bb, Neutral sulfate bb, Sulf	9.00 6.75 10 .20 .081 3.30 3.60 emica		2.00 7.25 1.75 1.75 1.2 2.3 3.75 1.0 3.75 3.75 4.00 1.75 5.00 1.75 5.00 1.75 2.10 1.75 2.21 2.2
Barium Carb. prec. pure. bb. Dioxide b. Lodide b. Lodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy. Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch Benzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdchl. bb. Acid Sulfate bb. Neutral sulfate bb. Simuth Metallic bb. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. bb. Citrate, U.S.P. bb. Oxychloride bb. Salicylate bb. Subbenzoate bb. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. bb. Subonitrate bb. Second Hands	9.00 6.75 10 .20 .081 3.30 3.60 emica		2.00 1.75 1.75 1.2 23 3.75 1.0 3.75 1.0 4.00 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.10 2.50 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.1
Barium Carb. prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Lodide b. Lodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy. Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Henzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis. b. Subgallate b. Subarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subodide b. Suboidide b. Subnitrate b. Second Hands b.	9,00 6.75 .10 .20 .089 3,30 3,60 		2.00 1.75 1.75 1.2 2.3 2.3 3.75 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2
Barium Carb. prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Lodide b. Lodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy. Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Henzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis. b. Subgallate b. Subarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subodide b. Suboidide b. Subnitrate b. Second Hands b.	9,00 6.75 .10 .20 .083 3,360 eemlcaa 1.50	-2-2-2-2	2.00 7.725 7.7
Barium Carb. prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Lodide b. Lodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy. Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Henzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis. b. Subgallate b. Subarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subodide b. Suboidide b. Subnitrate b. Second Hands b.	9,00 6.75 -10 .20 -08/3 3,30 3,60 emica -1.50 	-2-2-2	2.00 1.75 1.75 1.2 2.3 2.3 3.75 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.5 1.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2
Barium Carb. prec. pure. bb. Dioxide to Dioxide to Lodide the Nortate the Bay Rum Denatured Salicy. Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch. Benzonaphthol the Berberine Hdehl. th. Acid Sulfate the Neutral sulfate the Neutral sulfate the Neutral sulfate the Noutral sulfate the Noutral sulfate the Submith Metallic the Noutral sulfate the Noutral sulfate the Subbenzoate the Suboationate the Borax, in bbls. the Bromine purfised the Suboationate	9,00 6.75 -10 .20 -08/3 3,30 3,60 emica -1.50 	-11s) -22-22-2	2.00 1.75 1.75 1.23 2.33 5.15 1.0 2.33 3.75 3.75 4.00 2.500 2.500 2.500 2.100 2.100 2.200 2.000
Barium Carb. prec. pure. bb. Dioxide to Dioxide to Lodide the Nortate the Bay Rum Denatured Salicy. Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch. Benzonaphthol the Berberine Hdehl. th. Acid Sulfate the Neutral sulfate the Neutral sulfate the Neutral sulfate the Noutral sulfate the Noutral sulfate the Submith Metallic the Noutral sulfate the Noutral sulfate the Subbenzoate the Suboirtrate the Borax, in bbls. the Bromine purfised the Suborne surficed the Suborne the Suborne the Suborne the Suborne the Bromine purfised the Suborne the	9,00 6.75 .10 .20 .08 3,30 3,30 3,30 1.50 		2.00 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 2.3 2.3 2.5 1.5 1.0 3.75 3.75 4.00 4.00 4.00 1.75 5.00 1.75
Barium Carb. prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Iodide b. Iodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid., gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde see Aromatic Ch. Benzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P. b. Citrate, U.S.P. b. Oxychloride b. Salicylate b. Subcarbonate, U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis, b. Subcarbonate b. Suboarbonate b. Bromides b. Bromides c. Bromides b. Bromides c. Bromides c. Bromides c. Bromides b. Bromides c. Bromoform b. Brucine Sulfate c. Cadmium Bromide, crystals b.	9,00 6.75 -10 .20 -08/3 3,30 3,60 emica -1.50 		2.00 1.75
Barium Carb. prec. pure bb. Dioxide blo lodide bb. Iodide bb. Iodide bb. Iodide bb. Iodide bb. Nitrate bb. Iodide bb. Nitrate bb. Iodide bb. Nitrate bb. Iodide bb. I	9,00 9,00 6,73 .10 .20 .88/3 3,30 eemlea 	-22-22-3-3-3-4-4-4-4-4-4-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	2.00 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.85
Barium Carb. prec. pure bb. Dioxide blo lodide bb. Iodide bb. Iodide bb. Iodide bb. Iodide bb. Nitrate bb. Iodide bb. Nitrate bb. Iodide bb. Nitrate bb. Iodide bb. I	9,00 6,73 .10 .20 .83 3,30 3,360 1.50 1.80 .053 .053 .053 .053		2.00 1.75
Barium Carb. prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Iodide b. Iodide b. Iodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid., gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde see Aromatic Ch Benzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Noutral sulfate b. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Oxychloride b. Salicylate b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subnitrate b. Subnitrate b. Second Hands b. Tannate b. Borax, ja bbls. b. Tannate b. Borax, ja bbls. b. Tomides, See Potass. Brom. et Bromine, purified b. Bromides, See Potass. Brom. et Bromine, purified b. Bromoform b. Brucine Sulfate c. Cadmium Bromide, crystals. b. Caffeine alkaloid, bulk. b. Second Hands b.	9,00 9,00 6,73 .10 .20 .88/3 3,30 eemlea 		2.00 1.75
Barium Carb, prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Lodide b. Lodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid., gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch. Benzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl. b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Subcarboate U.S.P. b. Citrate, U.S.P. b. Citrate, U.S.P. b. Oxychloride b. Subcarboate U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis. b. Subcarboate b. Subsalicylate b. Subnitrate b. Subnitra	9,00 6,73 .10 .20 .83 3,30 3,360 1.50 1.80 .053 .053 .053 .053		2.00 1.75
Barium Carb, prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Lodide b. Lodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid., gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Ch. Benzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl. b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Subcarboate U.S.P. b. Citrate, U.S.P. b. Citrate, U.S.P. b. Oxychloride b. Subcarboate U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis. b. Subcarboate b. Subsalicylate b. Subnitrate b. Subnitra	9,00 6,73 .10 .20 .20 .08 3.30 3.30 3.30 1.50 	-22-22-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2	2.00 2.00 1.75 1.21 2.33 5.15 3.75
Barium Carb. prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Iodide b. Iodide b. Iodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid., gal. Denatured Quinine gal. Benzalufehyde (see Aromatic Ch. Benzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate, U.S.P. b. Oxychloride b. Salicylate b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Suboalide b. Suboalide b. Subnitrate b. Second Hands b. Tannate b. Borax, in bbls. b. Tannate b. Bromides, See Potass. Brom., et Bromine, purified b. Bromoform b. Bromoform b. Bromoform b. Bromoform b. Bromides, See Potass. Brom., et Bromine, purified b. Bromoform b. Bromoform b. Brucine Sulfate c. Cadmium Bromide, crystals. b. Metal sticks b. Hydrochloride b. Hydrochloride b. Hydrochloride b. Hydrochloride b. Hydrochloride b. Hydrochloride b. Calcium Glyseronbonbate. b.	9.00 6.75 .10 .20 .083 3.360 .3.60 .1.50 .1.50 .1.80 	-22-22-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2	2.00 2.00 1.75 2.10 3.75 3.75 4.00 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2
Barium Carb. prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Iodide b. Iodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Henzeraldehyde (see Aromatic Ch. Benzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate b. Suboarbonate b. Suboarbonate b. Suboarbonate b. Suboarbonate b. Subnitrate b. Subnitrate b. Second Hands b. Tannate b. Borax, in bbls b. Tannate b. Borax, in bbls b. Bromides, See Potass. Brom. et Bromine, purlfied b. Bromoform b. Bromoform b. Brueine Sulfate cz. Cadmium Bromide, crystals b. Caffeine alkaloid, bulk b. Caf	9.00 6.73 .100 .200 .833 .3.60 .816 .820 .833 .830	-22-22-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2	2.00 2.00 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75
Barium Carb, prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Iodide b. Iodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid. gal. Denatured quinine gal. Heaville b. Berberine Hdehl b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Suboalide b. Subnitrate b. Subnitrate b. Second Hands b. Tannate b. Tannate b. Bromides, See Potass. Brom., et Bromine, purified b. Bromoform b. Caffeine alkaloid, bulk b. Caffeine forecomposphate b. Lodide b. Hyoporbonphites b. Lodide b. Hyoporbonsphites b. Lodide b. Phosphate, Precip. b.	9.00 6.73 .10 .20 .83 3.30 3.60 .61 .1.50	-22-22-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2	2.00 1.75
Barium Carb. prec., pure. b. Dioxide b. Iodide b. Iodide b. Nitrate b. Bay Rum Denatured Salicy, Acid. gal. Denatured, quinine gal. Henzeraldehyde (see Aromatic Ch. Benzonaphthol b. Berberine Hdehl b. Acid Sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Neutral sulfate b. Ammon. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Citrate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. For X-ray Diagnosis b. Subcarbonate. U.S.P. b. Subcarbonate b. Suboarbonate b. Suboarbonate b. Suboarbonate b. Suboarbonate b. Subnitrate b. Subnitrate b. Second Hands b. Tannate b. Borax, in bbls b. Tannate b. Borax, in bbls b. Bromides, See Potass. Brom. et Bromine, purlfied b. Bromoform b. Bromoform b. Brueine Sulfate cz. Cadmium Bromide, crystals b. Caffeine alkaloid, bulk b. Caf	9.00 6.73 .100 .200 .833 .3.60 .816 .820 .833 .830	-22-22-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2	2.00 2.00 1.75 2.10 3.75 3.75 4.00 3.75 2.10 3.75 2.10 4.00 2.2.50 4.00 1.1.75 2.2.10 2.2.50

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals - medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals - industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products-crudes and intermediates.

Oils-the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs-the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade. further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils - include the oleoresins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

1				
ı	Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk.tb.		_	.75
1	16's in 1-lb. cartontb.	_	_	91
١	24's in 1-lb. carton	man in	_	9214
1	32's in 1-lb carton th	-	_	84
J	32's in 1-lb. cartonth, Japan refined, 21/2 lb. slabs.tb.	79	-	72
ı	Chinese crudetb.	28	_	42
1	Chinese crudetb. Refinedtb.	-		72
1	Monobromated, bulk tb.	1.60	-	1.75
Į	Caramelgal.	.60	_	.70
1	Carmine, No. 40	4.75	_	5.00
1	Cascin, Edible	.35	_	40
1	Technicaltb.	.14	_	.15
1	Castor Oil, AA bbls	.10	_	.11
1	Cerium Oxalate	.45	-	.48
ı	Chalk, Preclp., lighttb.	.03	-	.031/2
1	Heavytb.	.021/	-	.03
1	Heavyb. Dropb.	-		.021/2
1	Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crys	.06	_	.07
1	Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crys			
1	tals. 25 lb. jars. 100 lb. lotslb. Chloroform. U.S.P. lb. Cinchonidin, Alk., crystalsoz. Sulfateoz.		_	.76
Ì	Chloroform, U.S.Pb.	-	_	.43
1	Cinchonidin, Alk., crystalsoz.	.52	_	.93
1	Sulfateoz.	.52	-	.60
1	Cinchonine, Alk., crystalsoz.	-	_	.54
1	Sultateoz.	_	-	.40
1	Cocaine, Hydrochl., Crystoz.	_	-	6.50
	Sulfate Oz. Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst. oz. Gran., Powd	.23	-	0.75
	Fingers, cases	.331/	_	25
1	Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulkoz. Hydrobromideoz.	-	_	6.60
1	Hydrobromideoz.	_	_	5.30
	Hydrochlorideoz.	_	-	5.95
	Nitrate	-	_	5.95 4.95
1	Phosphateoz. Salicylateoz.	_	-	4.95
	Salicylateoz.	-	_	4.95
	Sulfateoz. Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd bbl.		-	5.30
١	Cod Liver Oil, Newt'dbbl.	15.00	-1	6.00
i	Norwegianbbl.	15.00	-1	8.00
.	Norwegian bbl. Collodion, U.S.P	0.28	_	.31
1	Corresive Sublimate see Mercus	4.09	-	2.09
1	Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic	Cher	nice	10
1	Cream Tartar, U.S.Ptb.	-	-	.35
	Imported, U.S.P	.27		.28
	Creosote, U.S.Ptb.	.40	_	.42
	Carbonatetb.	1.85	_	2.00
	Cresol, U.S.Pb.	.14	-	.15
	Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hyd	rochl.		
	Emetine Alle 15 cm minls		_	2.20
	Hydrochloride II S D	-	-	2.00
	15 gr. vials	_		1 95
	Corn Syrup 100 bs. Cornosive Sublimate, see Mercur Coumarin, refined, see Aromatle Cream Tartar U.S.P. bb. Imported U.S.P. bb. Crossote, V.S.P. bb. Crossote	_	_	1.45
	Ergotin, Bonjean	-	_	10.00
	Eserine Sulfateoz,	19.00	_	21.00

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21/2

TUTTY NAIL POLISH POWDER CATHARTIC SALTS BORAX AMMONIA WATER TINCTURE IODINE, SULPHUR FLOUR MAGNESIA POWDERED TALCUM POWDER PLAIN

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PONCEAU K
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Manufactured by
PARAMET CHEMICAL CORP.

GRAIN ALCOHOL

Cologne Spirits

Denatured

Manufactured by
GREENDALE DISTILLERY

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Benzol 90%-100% Acetic Acid
Phenol, U. S. P. Acetate of Lime
Sulphate of Ammonia
Formaldehyde

IMPORT and EXPORT

BRANCHES

Glasgow London Bandoeng

oeng Shanghai

Singapore Calcutta 1 41

- .56 - .48 - .82 - .66 - 3.11 - 3.21 - 3.13 - 3.11 - 3.11 - 1.01 - 1.01 - 1.06 - 1.11 - .56

cals - 5.25 - .16 - 1.25

5.30 5.30 5.30 5.30 9.40 8.50 9.95 6.75 6.75

1.55 4.50 3.00 .671/4 4.50

.041/4 .061/4 .11 .12 1.65 .35 7.50 1.25

Fine Chemicals

QUININE

Sulphate and Minor Salts

Unexcelled in Uniformity of Quality Brilliant Crystallization and Purity of Color

Cinchonine, Cinchonidine Quinidine

and their Salts

EMETINE YOHIMBINE CAFFEINE QUINIC ACID

Manufactured by

N. V. Amsterdamsche Chininefabriek

N. V. Bandoengsche Kininefabriek

N. V. Nederlandsche Kinmefabriek

Represented by

R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc. 78 FRONT ST., Cor. Old Slip, NEW YORK CITY

Western Sales Office: 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



CF

Heavy Chemicals

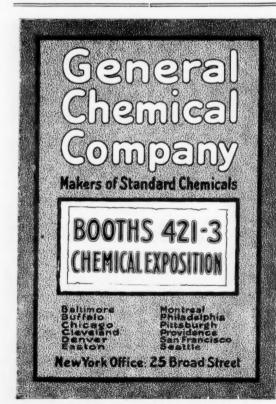
lerpin Hydrate	.63	_	.65
Theobromine Alkaloidtb.	6.50	_	6.60
Thymol, crystals, U.S.Ptb.	5.75		6.00
Iodide. U.S.P., bulktb.	_	_	9.25
In with stone see theavy a her	nicals	,	
Oxide, 500 tb, bblstb.			.40
Loiuene, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Tribromphenoltb.			.90
Trionaloz.	-	-	.50
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,			
bb1gal.	1.30	-	1.35
Vohimbineoz.	****	-1	5.00
Zine Carbonatelb.	.16	-	.17
Chloride, U.S.Ptb.	.35	-	.40
Iodide, bulktb.	-	-	3.50
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls	.18	_	.20
Stearate	.25	_	.30
Sulfate, U.S.Ptb.	.08	_	.09

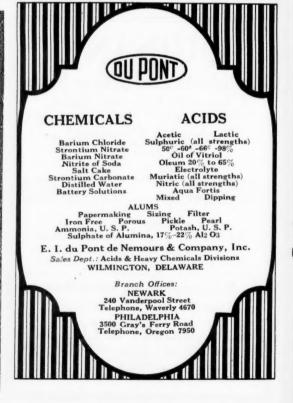
Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS			
Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	2.50	_	2.75
56 p.c., bbls100 fbs.			
80 p.c., bbls., Com'1.100 tbs.			
80 p.c., bbls., pure100 fbs.			
Glacial, bbls. & cbys.100 fb			
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.ctb.			
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.ctb.		_	.40
Pure, 40 p.ctb.		-	.45
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bblstb.		_	.071/2
48 p.c. in carboystb.	.12	-	.13
52 p.c. in carboystb.	.13	_	.14
60 p.c. in carboys	.16	_	.17
White Acidtb.	.32	_	.33
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.ctb.	.10	_	.123/2
Lactic. 22 p.c	.045	5	.05
50 per cent pure	_	-	.35
Technicaltb.	-	-	_
80 p.c. tech	-	-	.15
Mixed, Nitricunit	.093	4-	.101/4
Sulfuricunit	.01	-	.011/4
Muriatic, 18 deg. cbys.100 fbs.	1.20	- 1	1.75
20 deg. carboys100 tbs.	1.50	- 3	2.00
22 deg. carboys100 fbs.	1.90	- !	2.25

Acid, Muriatic, Iron Free cbys. 18 deg. 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.75	1
18 deg100 lbs. 1.50 — 1.75 20 deg100 lbs. 1.75 — 2.00	
22 deg	-
Nitric. 36 deg. carboystb051/2061/	5
38 deg. carboys	
40 deg. carboystb061/2071/2	5
42 deg. carboys	1
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., techtb1318	
Syrupy, 65 p.c	.
Pyroligneous, Techgal1212/	2
60 deg., f.o.b. wkston 11.00 —16.00	
66 deg., f.o.b. wkston 18.00 —20.00	
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkston 21.00 -23.00	
30 p.c. oleumton 27.50 -32.00	
60 p.c. oleumton75.00	1
Sulfurous com	1
Tannic, Techtb6580	1
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c	
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled. Tb4550	
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled. Ib4550	
Alum, ammonia, lump	1
Ground tb03¼— .04 Powdered tb04 — .04½	
Chrometb07½	
Potash lumptb03340534	
Powderedtb0406	1
Groundtb041/4061/4	
Chrome	
Soda, Ground100 fbs. 3.50 - 4.50	
Anhydrous	
Anhydrous	
Commercial100 lbs. 2.25 — 2.75	
Aluminum hydrate lightfb2225	1.
Ammonia, Anhydrous	18
Ammonium Bitiuoridetb2645	18
Importedtb22	16
Ammonium Carbonatetb07001/2	1
Ammonia Water, 26 deg 1007340944	1
20 deg	1
18 deg	
10 deg	1

-		
	Ammonium Nitrate	.073/4081/2
	Persulfate, bulktb.	50
	Sal Ammoniac, gray	.07340814
	Imported th	.071/4071/4
	Importedtb. Granulated, whitelb.	.0809
3	Importedtb.	.061/407
	Imported	.00%0/
,	Lumptb.	$\frac{.16}{-}$ $\frac{-}{-}$ $\frac{.17}{2.15}$
	Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s.100 lbs.	2.15
	Dom., Bulk., wks100 fbs.	2.00
	Antimony chloride, liqtb.	.1517
	Anhydroustb.	.5055
2	Oxide	.07071/4
	Sulfide, Crimson	60
	Golden No. 1	35
	Vermilliontb.	55
	Arsenic whitetb.	.061/2071/4
	Redtb.	11 - 19
	Barium, chlorideton	
	Importedton	52.00
	Rinovide th	20 - 22
	Carbonateton	55.00 -70.00
	Nitrate	.09 — .10
	Barytes, floated, white ton	29.50 -30.00
	Blanc Fixe, dry wkston	100,00
	Diane Fixe, dry was	2.25 - 2.50
۱	Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks.100 fbs.	2.50
	Export, F.A.S100 fbs. Second Hands, Spot100 fbs.	2.25 - 2.50
	Second Hands, Spot100 lbs.	2.23 2.50
1	Second Hands, wks100 fbs.	2.00
ı	Bromine, Purified wks	27 2.00
1	Calcium Acetate100 tbs.	
1	Arsenateb.	.18 — .19
1	Carbidetb.	$04\frac{1}{2}$.05 1.40 - 2.00
1	Carbonate100 lbs.	1.40 2.00
1	Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.ton	28.75 35.75
1	Granulated, f.o.b. N.Yton	− − 35.75
1	Flaked, f.o.b. N.Yton	35.75
ı	Anhydroustb.	.1415 70.00
1	Nitrateton	− −70,00
1	Chlorine, liquidtb.	
1	Carbon hisulfide, C.L. & lesstb.	.060714
1	Carbon blacktb.	.1220
ı	Carbon tetrachlor., C.L.&Lessib.	.101/212
I	Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & lessfb. Carbon black	2.35 - 2.45
1	Copper Carbonate th	27 _ 28
1	Copper Carbonatetb.	50 - 63
1	Subscatate (Verdigele) th	24 - 98
1	Subacetate (Verdigrls)tb. Sulfate100 lbs.	5 691/_ 6 50
1	Sunate	3.0272 0.30
=		





Heavy Chemicals

Copperas, wks100 fbs.	.75 - 1.25	Phosphorus Oxychloride fb.	.4550	Cadium Chlasida task	177.00
Copperas, wks		I nosphorus Oxychiorideib.		Sodium Chloride, techton	17.00
Ferric Chloride, crys	.101/2 .11	Sesquisulfideb.	421/2	Cyanide, 96-98 p.,c	.2830
Sulfide100 lbs.	2.25 - 3.25	Trichloridetb.	.6065	Imported, 120 p.ctb.	.2021
7' -: 1 40 d #h	07 :271/	Diames of Dayle 111			
Liquid, 40 degtb.	.07371/2	Plaster of Parlsbbl.	4.25 - 4.50	128 p.ctb.	.2325
Ferrous Chloride, crys	.051/2061/2	True Dentalbbl.	4.35 - 4.60	73-76 p.ctb.	.2526
Flake Whitetb.	.161/2171/2	Potash Caustic, 88-92	.1214	Fluoridetb.	
Flake white	10/2			Fluoride	.101/211
Fluorspar, Powderedton	30.00 -35.00	Importedtb.	.041/4 .041/2	Hydrosulfiteb.	-85 - 1.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b, mineston	22,50 -25,00	70-75%tb.	.1012	Hyposulfite, Crys., bbls.100 fbs.	3.50 - 3.85
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines ton		Potassium Bichromate fb.	.111/2113/4		
				Granulated100 lbs.	
Importedton	35.00 -40.00	Binoxalate, tech	.4042	Nitrate, crude100 lbs.	2.20
Fusel Oil, crudegal.	1.50	Carbonate, 80-85 p.cfb.	.05051/4	Double refined, Grantb.	.051/2 .051/2
Refinedgal.	-3.25	Hydratedtb.	07		
		tor oo		Nitriteb.	.07071/2
Lead Acetate, white crystlb.	.13131/2	*85-90 p.ctb.		Peroxidetb.	.2530
White Cakesb.	.121/2 .13	90-95 p.ctb.		Phosphate (tri) reftb.	.0607
Granulatedtb.	.123/4133/4	96-98 p.ctb.			
		Chland		di-Sodium, U.S.P., grantb.	.071/2 .081/2
· Brown Cakes	.115%121/8	Chlorate, crysttb.	.1213	Technicaltb.	.04340434
Arsenate, powderedtb.	.1819	Powdered, American fb.	.12 — .13	Mono-Sodium, ref	.2530
Paste	.0910	Importedtb.	.0810		
		Muriate, basis 80 p.cunit		Prussiate, Yellow	.111/2121/2
Nitrate	15	Muriate, basis ou p.cunit	90	Silicate, 60 deg100 lbs.	3.121/2- 3.50
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.fb.	.081/4 .09	Shipmentunit		40 deg100 fbs.	1 10 - 2 00
Red, Americantb.	.091/4091/4	Metabisulfitetb.	.4042	Sulfate, G!'b salt 100 fbs.	
		Perchlorate			
Sulfate, basic white	.071/4071/2			Sulfide, 60 p.ctb.	.06061/2
White, Basic Carb., Amer.		Permanganate, Com'ltb	.25 — .27	30 p.c. crystalstb.	.03031/4
dry	.08081/2	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals		Sulfite. Crystalstb.	.033404
		Prussiate, redtb.	.2830		
Lithopone				Dessicatedtb.	.091/2101/2
Lime, hydrate	.01015/8	Yellowtb.		Thiocyanatetb.	.80 — .85
Acetate100 fbs.	-2.00	Sulfateunit	1.35 — 1.40	Strontium Nitrate	.12121/2
Nitrateton	70,00	Titanium Oxalate	55		
		· Shipment, imptdtb.	33	Carbonate	.29 — 3(
Sulfur, Powdtb.	.101/212		00	Suifur Chloride, redtb.	.05 — .051/2
Magnesiteton	72.00 -75.00	Salt, techton	17.00	Yellowtb.	.04041/2
Magnesium Sulfate, tech.100 fbs.	2.00 - 2.25	Salt Cake, bulkton		Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl fb.	.0809
Imported100 tbs.	1.10 - 1.20				
		Saltpetreb.	.093/4121/4	Sulfur, crudeton	20.00 -25.00
Carbonate, tech	$.10\frac{1}{2}$.12	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light. 100 lbs.	2.00 - 2.25	Flour Com'l., bbls100 fbs.	1.45 - 2.00
Chloride, fusedton	- =-39.00	Basis, 48 p.c. wks.bgs.100 fbs.	1.621/2	Flowers, 100 p.c100 fbs.	2.25 - 3.05
Fluosilicate, 30% soln.100 tbs.	8.00 -10.00				
Fluosificate, 50 /0 Solii.100 ibs.		Dense, 58 p.c. bags. 100 lbs.	2.35	Sulfuryl Chloride	.2526
Manganese Chloridetb.	.20 — .21	Basis 48 p.c. wks.bgs.100 fbs.	1.60	Tartar Emetic, tech	.34 — .37
Dioxide, 80-84 p.cton	55.00 —60.00	Caustic, 76 p.c100 fbs.	3.85 - 4.05	Tin, bichloridetb.	.1820
85-90 p.cton		Basis 60 p.c100 fbs.			
		Dasis of p.c		Crystalstb.	
Sulfate		Ground, 76 p.c wks.100 fbs.	4.50 — 5.00	Oxidetb.	.40 — .45
Nickel oxide	.40 — .45	Sodium Acetatetb.	.041/2 .05	Whiting	1.15 - 1.75
Salts, singletb.	.1416	Aluminum Sulfate100 lbs.	3.50 - 4.50	Zinc, carbonate	.16 - 18
doubletb.	.1315	Bicheomate		Chi-id- E. d.	
		Bichromatetb.	.08081/4	Chloride, Fused	.08 — .10
Nitre Cake, bulk wkston	5.00 - 6.00	Bisulfate, bulk, wkston	5.00 - 6.00	Granulated	.113/412
Orange Mineral	.1414%	Bisulfite, Powd	.043/4051/4	Cyanidetb.	.4245
Paris Greentb.	.2325				
District and the		Cartanata Cal bla 100 ibs.	1.60 - 2.10	Oxide, French	.111/4131/4
Phosphorus redtb.	.4050	Carbonate Sal. bbls100 fbs.	2.00 - 2.25	Americantb.	.09091/2
Yellowtb.	.3035	Chloratetb.	0714	Sulfatetb.	.03031/4



Soda Ash 58% Caustic Soda 76% Modified Sodas Special Alkali Bicarbonate of Soda U. S. P.

Complete Factories at Painesville, Ohio.

Directly Served by Three

Trunk Line Railroads.

Manufactured by

Diamond Alkali Company

GENERAL OFFICES PITTSBURGH, PENNA



CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

(in 5, 10, 55 and 110 gallon drums)

CARBON DISULPHIDE

(in 5, 10 and 55 gallon drums)

SULPHUR CHLORIDE (in bottles, jugs and drums)

SODIUM PHOSPHATE

(all grades)

THE WARNER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Manufacturers

52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York
Telephone Murray Hill 262

PLANTS

Carteret, N. J.

South Charleston, W. Va.

A

Coal-Tar Products

Crudes

Anthracene 80-85 p.ctb. 40-45 p.c			1.00
Benzene, C. P gal. Resale gal. 90 p.c. gal.	No	mir	.33 na1 .31
Carbazoltb. Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark.gal.	.85 .75	_	1.00
Straw, 97-99 p.c	.17	_	.95 .21 .22
Dip, oil gal. Naphthalene, ballstb. Flake tb.	.093	2-	.36
Second Hands	.12	_	.08
Pitch, various gradeston Solvent naphtha	14.00	_1	.31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.cgal. 50 p.cgal. Toluene, puregal.	.47	_	.34 .50 .34
Xylene, 10 deg dist. range.gal. 5 deg. dist. rangegal. Nitration, 2 deg. range.gal.	.35 .40 .45	-	.46

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	Tb. 1.00 - 1.0	8
Acid. Anthranilic	tb. 1.50 1.7	5
Technical		
Acid Benzoic, tech		
Acid Broenner's		
Acid Chloroacetic, tech		
Acid Cleves		
Acid Gamnia		
Acid H		
Acid Laurent's		
Acid Metanilie		

Bromobenzene					
Acid Naphthionic, Crude.		Acid Monosulfonie E (delta) th	9 75	- 3.00	Dinitrotoluene
Refined					Diphenylamine
Acid Nevile & Winther's b 1.40 -1.50					
Acid Phthalie	-				Ethyl Chloride
Anhydride		Acid Neville & Winther's lb.			"C" Cale
Acid Picramic					Hudesschausens
Acid Pierie b. 30		Anhydridetb.	.40	50	
Acid Pilerie		Acid Picramicth.	.75	85	Michyl Chloride
Acid Salicylic, tech. 15. 27. 30 Acid Tobias 15. 27. 20. 4 Aminoazobenzene 15. 4 1.5 4 Aminoazobenzene 15. 4 Aminoazob				- 45	Michier's Ketone
Acid Sulfaniilic, tech. bb. 2.25 — 2.35 Acetanilide, tech. bb. 2.25 — 2.35 Acetanilide, tech. bb. 2.25 — 2.35 Acetanilide, tech. bb. 2.25 — 2.35 Aminoacetanilide bb. 1.25 — 1.50 Aminoacetanilide bb. 1.25 — 1.50 Aminoacetanilide bb. 1.25 — 2.05 braniophenol bb. 1.40 — 1.65 Gramiophenol bb. 1.40 — 1.65 Gramiophenol bb. 1.65 — 2.20 Aniline Oil, (drums extra) bb. 1.8 — 2.23 Aniline Salt bb. 2.6 — 2.22 p-Anisidine bb. 3.00 — 3.10 Technical bb. 1.65 — 1.75 Anthraquinone Subl. bb. 1.65 — 1.75 Anthraquinone Subl. bb. 1.65 — 1.75 Anthraquinone Subl. bb. 1.75 — 1.85 Bayer's Salt bb. 1.00 — 1.10 Benzildehyde, Tech. bb. — 5.00 Benzildine Base bb. 1.00 — 1.10 Sulfate bb. 7.5 — 80 Benzoyl chloride bb. 1.25 — 1.35 Benzoyl chloride bb. 2.00 — 2.35 Tech. bb. 20 — 2.50 Diaminophenol bb. 5.00 — 6.00 Diaminophenol bb. 5.00 — 5.25 o-Dichlorobenzene bb. 15 — 2.50 Dichlorobenzene bb. 15 — 2.50 Dichlorobenzene, mixed bb. 00 + 1.00 Dimitrophenol bb. 48 — 5.00 Dimitrophenol bb. 4					Monochiorobenzene
Acid Tobias b. 2.25 - 2.35 Acetanilide, tech. b. 2.25 - 2.35 Acetanilide, tech. b. 2.25 - 2.35 Acetanilide, tech. b. 2.25 - 2.35 Aminoazobenzene b 1.15 Amphthylamine, technical b			27	- 30	Monoethylaniline
Acetanilide, tech. 10. 22 -22 p-Aminoacobenzene 10. -1.55 maphthylamine, technologo p-Aminophenol 10. 1.40 -1.65 Hydrochloride 10. 1.75 -2.05 Hydrochloride 10. 1.75 -2.05 Hydrochloride 10. 1.75 -2.05 Maphthylamine, technologo Hydrochloride 10. 1.75 -2.05 Maphthylamine, technologo Maphthylamine, technologo					
P-Aminoacetanilide					
Aminoazobenzene					b-Naphthol, distilled
p-Aminophenol 1.40 1.65 Sublimed m-Nitroaniline p-Nitroacetanilide m-Nitroaniline m-Nitroaniline p-Nitroacetanilide m-Nitroacetanilide m-Nitroa					a-Naphthylamine
Hydrochloride		Aminoazobenzene		0.000	
Hydrochloride		p-Aminophenoltb.	1,40	-1.65	
Aniline Oil, (drums extra) b. 18 - 23 Aniline Oil, (drums extra) b. 18 - 23 Aniline Oil, (drums extra) b. 26 - 28 Aniline Oil, (drums extra) b. 26 - 28 Aniline Oil, (drums extra) b. 26 - 28 P-Anisidine b. 300 - 3.0 Technical b. 1.65 - 1.75 Anthraquinone Subl. b. 1.65 - 1.75 Bayer's Salt b. 1.00 - 1.10 Benzaldehyde, Tech. b 30 Benzylehoyde, Tech. b 30 Benzyleholoride b. 1.25 - 1.38 Benzyleholoride, redistilled b. 30 - 35 Tech. b. 20 - 25 Bromobenzene b. 40 - 42 Chlerobenzene b. 40 - 42 Chlerobenzene b. 14 - 16 Chlorhydrin b. 5.00 - 6.00 Diaminophenol b. 5.00 - 6.00 Dichlorobenzene b. 15 - 25 p-Dichlorobenzene b. 15 - 25 Dichlorobenzene b. 15 - 35 Dichlorobenzene b. 16 - 30 Dimitrobenzene b. 174 - 166 Dimethylsulfate b. 90 - 1.00 Dinitrophenol b. 48 - 50 Dinitrobenzene b. 28 - 27 Dinitrocholorobenzene b. 28 - 27 Dinitrocholorobenzene b. 28 - 27 Dinitrochorobenzene b. 28 - 27 Dinitrochenzene c. Nitrochenzene c. Nitrocholorobenzene c. Nitrocholorobenzene c. Nitrochenzene c. Nitrochen	/2		1.75	-2.05	
Aniline Oil, (drums extra) b. 18 - 23 Aniline Oil, (drums extra) b. 18 - 23 Aniline Oil, (drums extra) b. 26 - 28 Aniline Oil, (drums extra) b. 26 - 28 Aniline Oil, (drums extra) b. 26 - 28 P-Anisidine b. 300 - 3.0 Technical b. 1.65 - 1.75 Anthraquinone Subl. b. 1.65 - 1.75 Bayer's Salt b. 1.00 - 1.10 Benzaldehyde, Tech. b 30 Benzylehoyde, Tech. b 30 Benzyleholoride b. 1.25 - 1.38 Benzyleholoride, redistilled b. 30 - 35 Tech. b. 20 - 25 Bromobenzene b. 40 - 42 Chlerobenzene b. 40 - 42 Chlerobenzene b. 14 - 16 Chlorhydrin b. 5.00 - 6.00 Diaminophenol b. 5.00 - 6.00 Dichlorobenzene b. 15 - 25 p-Dichlorobenzene b. 15 - 25 Dichlorobenzene b. 15 - 35 Dichlorobenzene b. 16 - 30 Dimitrobenzene b. 174 - 166 Dimethylsulfate b. 90 - 1.00 Dinitrophenol b. 48 - 50 Dinitrobenzene b. 28 - 27 Dinitrocholorobenzene b. 28 - 27 Dinitrocholorobenzene b. 28 - 27 Dinitrochorobenzene b. 28 - 27 Dinitrochenzene c. Nitrochenzene c. Nitrocholorobenzene c. Nitrocholorobenzene c. Nitrochenzene c. Nitrochen	/2		3.00	_ 2 25	
Aniline Salt		Autino Oil (desemble aveca) the			p-Nitroacetanilide
D-Anisidine		Authine Oil, (drums extrai			Nitrobenzene
Technical					
Anthraquinone Subl.					p-Nitrochlorobenzene
Bayer's Salt		1 echnical			Nitronaphthalene
Benzaldehyde, Tech. b. - 50					
Benzidine Base b. 1.00 1.10 Sulfate Benzoyl chloride b. 75 80 Sulfate b. 75 Su		Bayers Salt			o Nitrophenol
Sulfate		Benzaldenyde, 1ech			
Benzoy chloride		Benzidine Base			
Benzylchloride, redistilled th. 30 35 Nitrotoluene 20 225		Sulfate			
Tech.		Benzoyl chloride			
Bromobenzene		Benzylchloride, redistilled ib.			o-Nitrotoluene
Chlorobenzene 10. 14 - 16 Diminiophenol 10. 5.50 - 6.00 Dianisidine 10. 5.50 - 6.00 Dianisidine 10. 5.00 - 6.25 Dichlorobenzene 10. 15 - 25 Dichlorobenzene 10. 16 Dimethylaniline 10. 140 - 1.50 Dimethylaniline 10. 140 - 1.50 Dimethylaniline 10. 140 - 1.50 Dinitrophenol 10. 45 - 50 Dinitrobenzene 10. 25 - 27 Naphthionate Dinitrobenzene 10. 28 - 30 Dinitroblorobenzene 10. 28 - 30 Dinitroblorobenzene 10. 28 - 30 Direramate Direramate Directorolorobenzene 10. 28 - 30 Directorol	-				p-Nitrotoluene
Chlorhydrin		Bromobenzenetb.			p-Oxy-benzaldehyde
Diaminophenol 15. 50. 6. 6. 00 Diaminophenol 15. 5. 25 o-Dichlerobensene 15 25 p-Dichlorobensene 15 25 Dichlorobensene 15 25 Dichlorobensene, mixed 15 25 Dichlorobensene, mixed 15 25 Diminophenol 15 25 Diminophenol 15 25 Diminophenol 15 25 Dinitrobensene 25 27 Dinitroblorobensene 25 27 Dinitroblorobensene 25 27 Dinitroblorobensene 25 Dinitroblorobensene .					p-Phenetidin
Diaminopies		Chlorhydrin	-	- 2.50	
Dichlerobensene		Diaminophenol			m-Phenylenediamine
o-Dichlerobensene		Dianfsidinetb.			Phenyl-a-Naphthylan
Dichlorobenzene, mdxed			.15	20	Phosgene
Dichlorobenzene, mdxed		p-Dichlorobenzene	.15	25	Phthalic Anhydride
Diethylaniline		Dichlorobensene, mixed lb.	.075	08	"R" Salt
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.tb.			1.40	- 1.50	Resorcinol, Technica
Dimethylsulfate					Sodium o-Chloro-p-t
Dinitrophenol		Dimethylanifate h			fonate
Dinitrobenzene					
Dinitrochlorobenzene			.25	- 27	
Dinitronaphthasiene				- 35	n-toluene sulfonate
	1	Dinitionaphthaiene			p toracio suntonate

Dinitrotoluenetb.	.25	_	.28
Diphenylaminetb.	.65	-	
Ethyl Bromidetb.	.48	_	.50
Ethyl Chloridetb.	.55	=	.60
"G" Salttb.	.80	-	
Hydrazobengene	1.50	- 1	20.5
Methyl Chlorideb.	1.00	_	
Michler's Ketoneb.	4.00		
Michier's Ketone		-	
Monochlorobenzenetb.	.14	-	.16
Monoethylanilinetb.	2.00	- 5	
a-Naphthol, crudetb.	1.15	3	
Refinedtb.	1.45	-	1.50
b-Naphthol, distilledtb.	.32	-	.40
a-Naphthylaminetb.	.37	_	40 .
b-Naphthylamine, tech tb.	1.40		
Sublimedtb	2.25	_ ;	
m-Nitroanilinetb.	.95	_	
p-Nitroanilinetb.	.79	_	
p-Nitroamine			
p-Nltroacetanilidetb.	.65	_	
Nitrobenzenetb.	.12	_	
o Nitrochlorobenzene	.35	_	.40
p-Nitrochlorobenzenetb.	.30	_	.35
Nitronaphthalene	.30	_	.35
p-Nitrophenoltb.	.75	-	.80
o-Nitrophenoltb.	.75	=	.80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	2.90	- :	3.00
p-Nitro-o-toluidinetb.	3.65	-	1.00
p-Nitrosodimethylanilinefb.	0.00		
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixedtb.	.15		.17
o-Nitrotolueneb.	.15		.20
0-Nitrotoluene	.85	_	.20
p-Nitrotolueneb.			
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	1.50	- 3	
p-Phenetidinb.	1.35	-	
p-Phenylenediaminetb.	1.70	-	
m-Phenylenediaminetb.	1.15	-	
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine fb.	2.25	- 5	1.30
Phosgenetb.	_	-	.75
Phthalic Anhydridetb.	.40	-	.50
"R" Salt	.65	_	.75
Resorcinol, Technical tb.	1.75	- 5	2.00
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sul-	4070		2,00
fonate	.25	-	-
Metanilateb.	1.40		
Naphthionatefb.	.70	-	.75
Picramatetb.	.75	-	.80
p-toluene sulfonate	.08	-	.10

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-Toluene Sulfonchloride tb.	.15	25
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Sulfatetb.	1.00	- 1.10
Toluidine, Mixedtb.	.45	50
-Toluldinetb.	.25	27
-Toluidinetb.	1.25	- 1.58
m-Toluylenediamine	1.15	- 1.25
Triphenyl Phosphatetb.	.75	80
Kylidine	.45	50

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Greentb.		-4.00
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Orange IIItb.	.50	
Red	.85	- 3.50
Scarlet	.85	- 1.25
Violet	1.60	- 6.50
	1.60	-
to Yellow	-	- 2.00
o Yellow, green shade tb.	3.50	
illiant Delphine B.S b.	3.50	- 4.50
ythrosin	7.50	- 8.00
at Light Yellow, 2-Gfb.	4.00	- 4.25
at many a conton, a diministra		
st Red, 6B extra, con'tfb.	1.15	- 1.20
st Red, 6B extra, con't	1.15 2.50	
st Red, 6B extra, con't	1.15	- 3.00 - 1.60
st Red, 6B extra, con'tfb. digotin, concfb. digotin, pastefb. sphthol Greenfb.	1.15 2.50 1.50	- 3.00 - 1.60 - 1.60
sst Red, 6B extra, con'ttb. digotin, conctb. digotin, pastetb. aphthol Greentb. aphthylamine Redtb.	1.15 2.50 1.50 6.75	- 3.00 - 1.60
ast Red, 6B extra, con'tb. digotin, concb. aphthol Greenb. aphthylamine Redb. range, R. Gb.	1.15 2.50 1.50 6.75	- 3.00 - 1.60 - 1.60
st Red, 6B extra, con'tb, digotin, concb, digotin, pasteb, phthol Greenb, phthylamine Redb, range, R. Gb, tent Blue, Swiss Typeb,	1.15 2.50 1.50 6.75	- 3.00 - 1.60 - 1.60 - 7.25
sist Red, 6B extra, con't. b. digotin, conc. b. digotin, paste b. uphthol Green b. paphthylamine Red b. range, R. G. b. tent Blue, Swiss Type b. moceau b.	1.15 2.50 1.50 	- 3.00 - 1.60 - 1.60 - 7.25 - 1.00
sist Red, 6B extra, con't. b. digottin, conc. b. digottin, paste b. digottin, paste b. sphthol Green b. sphthylamine Red b. range, R. G. b. stent Blue, Swiss Type b. nceau b. arlet 2R b.	1.15 2.50 1.50 	- 3.00 - 1.60 - 1.60 - 7.25 - 1.00 -10.00
sst Red, 6B extra, con'tb, didgotin, concb, dispotin, pasteb, aphthol Greenb, aphthylamine Redb, range, R. Gb, tent Blue, Swiss Typeb,	1.15 2.50 1.50 	- 3.00 - 1.60 - 1.60 - 7.25 - 1.00 - 10.00 - 1.15

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arin	Yellow	r G		.Tb.	.85	-1	.00
me l	Blue .			. ib.	.75	- 2	.00
me (Green. Red	Dom.		. tb.	1.75	- 2	.00
ocyar	in			.tb.			
c co	LORS	:					
mine	0			. ib.	2.25	- 2	.35
arck	Brow	n G		.tb.	1.00	- 1	.25
soldi	nR.			.Ib.	.75	-	.85
go 20	p.c. I	aste		.TD.	8.00 .45	- 8 -	,M3 .50
ısin	Base			. 1b.	3.00	- 3	.50
achite	Gree	n, Po	wd	.tb.	2.25	- 2	.50
hyl V	Violet, Violet,	3B 6B		.lb.	1.75 2.85	- 2 - 5	.00
osine	, spts.	sol.	blue	.tb.	_		.70
							-
pnin	D.,	Lomes	111C				
oria	Dine	base,	Dom.	th.	5.40	- 6	.50
oria	Diue,						
oria	Blue,	crys.		.ib.	5.00	- 5	
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	arin mme I i m	arin Yellow arin Green, arin Yellow arin Yellow arin O'O arin Blue, arin arin Brow a	arin Yellow G me Black, Dom. me Blue me Blue me Blue me Blue me Brown me Brown me Green, Dom. me Green, Dom. me Green, Dom. me Yellow ocyanin C COLORS: thi Blue, cons mine O marck Brown R marck Brown G	arin Yellow G. arin Yellow R. me Black, Dom. me Blue me Brack, Dom. me Brown me Green, Dom. me Red con Yellow cocyanin C COLORS: thi Blue, cone. mine O O. marck Brown G. marck	me Black, Dom. b. me Blue b. me Brown b. me Green, Dom. b. me Green, Dom. b. me Green, Dom. b. me Yellow b. cyanin b. C COLORS: thi Blue, cone b. mine O b. marck Brown G.	arin Yellow G. 10. 85 arin Yellow R. 10. 125 me Black, Dom. 10. 125 me Blue 10. 75 me Brown 10. 150 me Red 10. 1.75 me Yellow 10. 2.30 C COLORS: thi Blue, cone 10. 4.15 mine O 10. 10. 2.25 mine O 10. 10. 4.15 tarck Brown R. 10. 70 tarck Brown R. 10. 70 tarck Brown G. 10. 10. lant Green Crystals 10. 30 coldin R 10. 75 tal Vlolet 10. 500 coldin R 10. 300 coldin R 10. 3	arin Yellow G

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Dyestuffs

Natural Dyest	uff	S		R
Annatto, finetb.			.32	Cud
Seed	.04	_	.05	Er
Carmine No. 40				Flav
Gambler, see tanning.				Fust
Indigo, Bengal tb.	1.90 1.75 1.50	Ξ	2.25 2.00 1.85 1.60 .95	Cr Li Gall Hem
Madder, Dutchtb.	.25	_	.27	Cr
Nutgalls, blue Aleppotb.			.15	Logy
Ouercitron Bark, see tanning. Turmeric, Madrastb. Aleppytb.			.071/2	Jaag Cr
				Pers

Dyewoods	woods
----------	-------

Barwood			tb.	.051/2-	.0634
Camwood.	chips		tb.	.12 -	.16
Fustic, st	cks		ton	37.00 -3	38.00
Chips			1b.	.04 -	.06
Hypernic,					
Logwood	Sticks	*****	ton	30.00	10.00
Chips			tb.	.03 —	.05
Quercitron	Bark,	see ta	nning		
Red Saun	ders		tb.	.20 —	.21

Dye Extracts

				e extracte quantity.	in-
Archil,	Double	 	tb.	.20 —	
	ntentad			.22 —	.24

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning Rangoon, boxes	.1518 .1011 .1314
Cudbear, French	. 24 = . 26
Flavinetb.	.90 - 1.25
Fustic. Solid	.19 — .28 .25 — .27 .11 — .15
Gall	.2325
Hematine Extract 51 degtb.	.111/131/
Crystalstb.	.2027
typernic, Ilquid, 51 degtb.	.2030
Logwood, solidtb. 51 deg., Twaddletb.	.15 — .23 .09 — .13
Isage Orange, Extract 42 degth. Crystalsth.	.09 — .16 — .— .20
Persian Berriestb.	.4042
juebracho, see tanning.	
Powdered, 100 p.etb.	

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible tb.		-	
*Technicaltb.	-	-	.4
Blood, importedtb.	_	_	.50
Domestic	.40	-	.42
Prussian bluefb.	.80	_	.8
Solubletb.	1.00	_	1.2
Spray yolktb.	.30	_	.35
Turkey Red Oil	.11	_	.18
Zinc Dust, prime heavyfb.	.12		
100-fb. tinsfb.		-	
520-1b. casks	_	_	.12
Carload lots	-	-	.12

Dextrins and Starches

British Gumper 100 tbs.	3.15	_	3.43
Dextrin. Corn. white of yellowper 100 fbs.	2.85	_	3.13
Potato white or canary b.			
Sago Flourb.	.04	-	.0434
Starch, Powd. bags100 fbs. Pearl, bags100 fbs.	2,28 2,18	_	2.56
Potato, Domestictb. Imported, duty paidtb.			
Tapioca flour, high gradetb. Medium gradetb. Low gradetb.	.023	4-	.031/

Tanning Woods

Algarobillaton	-	
Divi Diviton	42.00	-45.00
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Mangrove, African, 38 p.cton	_	-40.00
Bark, S. Aton	-	
Myrobalans, J1ton	-	-25.00
J2ton		-22,00
B1ton	_	-24.00
B2ton	_	-21.00
R2ton	-	-17.00
Oak Barkton	20.00	-23.00
Groundton	_	-25.0L
Quercitron Bark roughton	_	-10.00
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Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan,		_	No. 1gal.	60	Tallow, edibleb. City, Special, looseb.		
tanks, f.o.b. wkstb.	.01340		Extra, No. 1gal.	65	(Chicago Markets)		447
Powdered, 60 p.cb.		61/2	No. 2gal.	55	Tallow, edibletb.	.061/4-	.061/
Decolorizedb.		91/2	Menhaden, Light strainedgal. Yellow, bleachedgal.	.4043	City Fancyb.		.061/
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan liq		81/2	Extra, bleached, winter.gal.	.4446	Prime Packerstb.		.06
Commontb.	.05340		Blowngal.	52	Grease, Choice White	.05¼-	
Cubes, Singapore		81/2	Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.gal.	.3033	"B" White		.034
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan workstb.	.043/40	5	Neatsfoot, 20 deggal.	-1.00	Browntb.	.021/2-	.03
Larch, 25 p.c. tantb.	.04¾— .0	43%	30 deg., cold testgal.	95 90	Boneb.	.021/2-	
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	.08 — .0	81/4	40 deg., cold testgal. Puregal.	80	Stearine, prime Oleo	.021/2-	.03
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tantb.	.05 — .0	6	Oleo Oil, No. 1tb.	103		.101/2-	
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c.tantb.	.051/20	6	No. 2tb.	09			
Solid, 50 p.c. tantb.	.101	01/2	No. 3tb.	07	Verietable Of	10	
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.tantb.	.050	53/4	Red Distilled	063 07	Vegetable Of	18	
Tankstb.		43/4	Sodgal	.4446	Caster No 1 hhl- 16	.11 —	411
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.fb. Barrelstb.		33/4 41/4	Sperm bleached winter		Castor, No. 1 bbls		.12
35 p.c. tan, bleachingtb. Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinarytb. Clarifiedtb.		43/4	38 deg., cold testgal. 45 deg., cold testgal. Stearic Acid, single pressed.lb.	1.73 1.68 083	China Wood Oil, bblstb.	.14 —	.15
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan,	.05 — .0	53/4	Double pressedtb.	.0909	Orient to N. Y., bbls	.093/4—	.109
works, tanks	.011/20	134	Triple pressed	.103411	Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bblstb.	.083/4-	
Powd., 50 p.c. tantb.		234	Whale, natural wintergal.	65 63	Cochin, bbls., Domtb.	.103/4-	.11
Sumac, Ilquid	.071/20		Bleached, wintergal	69	*Tanks	.091/2-	.093
	.54/2 .0	_	Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast. tb.	.041/4 .043		.08 —	.121
Animal and Fish	Oile		No. 2	.033/4— .043	Copra, Pacific Coast	.041/4-	
Allinial and Elsi	Ulis		Consess I and T	- 11	Corn, refined, bblstb.	.091/4-	.093
		_	Greases, Lards, Ta	allows	Crude Tanks Shipping pt.lb.	.061/4	
(Carloads) Cod Newfoundlandgal.	AE A	7	(W - W-1 10-1-1-1		Barrelstb. Crude, bbls., N. Ytb.	.081/2-	
Tanksb.	.45 — .4		(New York Markets		*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b		
Domestic, primegal.			Grease, white	.06 — .063 .03 — .033		.0634-	
Degras Americantb.	.040	41/2	Browntb.	.0303 $.02\frac{1}{2}03$	Prime Summer, Yel. bblstb.	.081/2-	.09
English	.04½— .0		Housetb.	.02½— .03 — — .03	Winter yellowtb.	.083/4—	.091
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Olive, denatured gal. 1.15 - 1.20 Edible gal. 1.75 - 2.00 Foots bb07½08 Shipment bb05¾07	Spirits Turpentine, in bblsgal. —	Metals
Palm Lagos, casks	Pitch, Prime	Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.cwt. 21.00 —22.00 98-99% Remeltedcwt. — — — Remelted No. 12cwt. — — — Powderedcwt. — — 37.00
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Poppy Seed	N 5.75 WG 6.50 WW 7.25 Rosin Oil, first run gal35 Second run gal37	Casting cwt -11.25 Iridlum
*Sesame, domestic, ediblegal. 1.65 - 1.75 *Imported	Tar, kiln-burntbbls. — -11.50 Retortbbl. — -11.50	Manganese ore
New York, bbls., crudetb08½— .09½ Edibletb09½— .10 Walnut, Crudetb11 — .12	Fertilizer Materials	Electrolytic
OIL CAKE AND MEAL	Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk & dble. bags100 fbs. 2.00 - 2.25	Foreignoz. — — .61% Tin Straitsewt, 27.00 —28.00
*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Yunit — 3.00 Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.ton 30.00 —32.00 Cyanamide wksunit — 4.50. Fish Scrap, dom., drled, f.o.b.	Banca
*Corn Cakeshort ton	works unit 2.90 & 10 Nitrate Soda 1.00 bbs. 2.00 — 2.28 Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b Chicago unit 2.25 & .10	Bolivian



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Castoreum			4.00
Charcoal Willow, powderedtb. Wood, powderedtb.	.06	_	.06
Civet	2.75	-	2.90
Colocynth, Apples	.30		.35 .35
Cuttlefish Bone, Triesteth. Jewelers, largeth. Smallth. Frenchth.	.18 .75 .75		.20 .80 .80
Dragon's Blood, Masstb. Reedstb.	.30	_	.33
Ergot, Russiantb. Spanishtb.	1.25		
Grains of Paradisetb.	.16		
Honey Calif	_		

Hops, N. Y., primeth		26 26
Isinglass, American (see Agar		
Russiantb		-10.00
*Kamalatb		-5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies tb		07
Leeches		-15.00
Lime Juice, clarifiedgal		75
Lupulintb		- 1.40
Lycopodiumb		— 3.65
Manna, large flaketb		90
Small flake		42
Moss, Icelandtb		10
Irish, Bleachedtb		10
Musk, pods., Cabardineoz	16.00	-17.00
Tonquinoz	18,00	-20.00
Grain, Caboz	25.00	-27.00
Tonquinoz		
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chen		
Nutgalls, Chinesetb.		18
Aleppytb.		
Nux Vomica, wholetb.	.11	12
Powderedtb	.16	17
Quassia Chipstb.	_	09
Sandalwood, Chips	_	50
Groundtb.		60
Scammony, resintb.		-1.25
Spermaceti, blocks	.28	30
Storax, liquid, tech	_	-1.25
Gen., U.S.P	_	- 1.75
Tamarinds, bblstb.	_	051/2
Kegsper keg		- 5.25
Tar. Barbadoesgal.		- 2.10
Turpentine. Venice, Truetb.		- 1.00
Artificialtb.	.10	
Spirits, See Naval Stores		
*Nominal		

BALSAMS

Copalba Para Do.	.25 .32	34 33
Fir, Canadagal. Oregongal.	12.00 1.40	-13.00 - 1.56
Perutb.	1.40	- 1.45 35

BARKS

BARKS	
Angostura	.1725
Barberry th. Bayberry th. Blackhaw of Root th. of Tree th.	$\begin{array}{cccc} & - & .30 \\ .12 & - & .13 \\ .28 & - & .30 \\ .16 & - & .17 \end{array}$
Buckthorn	.08 — .09 — — .85
Cascara Sagradatb.	.10 — .15
Cascarilla, quillstb. Siftingstb.	40 25
Chestnuttb.	.091/2 .10
Cinchona, quillstb. Brokentb.	.30 — .35 .20 — .30
Condurango	.10 — .11
Cotton Roottb.	.16 — .17
Cramp (true)tb. Cramp (so-called)tb. Dogwood, Jamaicatb.	$\frac{-}{-}$ 45 $\frac{-}{-}$ 10 .1011
Elm. Select, bdls	.32 — .33 .15 — .16 .19 — .20
Fringe Tree	.30 — .32 .07 — .07% — — .10
Mezereon	.11 — .12 .08 — .08% .08 — .08%
*Nominal	



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Ferric Chloride Insecticides

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Orange Peel, bitter tb. Sweet tb. Sweet tb. Prickly Ash, Southern tb. Northern tb. Northern tb. Pomegranate of Root tb. of Fruit tb. Sassafras, ordinary tb. Simaruba tb. Simaruba tb. Soap whole tb. Crushed tb. Crushed tb. Wahoo of Root tb. of Tree tb. Willow, Black tb. White Poplar tb. White Poplar tb. Wild Cherry— Thin Green Rossed tb. Thick Rossed tb. Thick Rossed tb. Thin Neural tb.	.05 .16 .17 .17 .16 .26 .07 .11 .11 .40 .25 .06 .04	.06 .17 .18 .19 .19 .18 .27 .15 .08 .13 .12 .55 .28 .06½ .15 .06½ .15	BERRIES Cubeb, ordinary 1b, XX 1b, Powdered 1b, Fish 1b, Horse, Nettle, dry 1b, Juniper 1b, Laurel 1b, Poke 1b, Prickly Ash 1b, Raspberies, dried 1b, Saw Palmetto 1b, Saw Palmet		GUMS	.262210253530243t .117517	12 08 50 - 1.85 27 23 103 22 38 85 35
BEANS Calabar	.08 .03 04 1.30 .95 .80 3.50 2.75 1.50 2.00 1,10	.20 .09 .03½ .35 .06 1.35 1.00 .90 4.00 3.00 1.60 2.25 1,25	Elder b. Linsect, open whole. b. Linsect, open whole. b. Closed whole b. Powder, Pure b. Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.lb. Kousso b. Linden, with Leaves b. Without Leaves b. Malva, blue b. "Black b. Mullein b. Orange b. Peony, red b. Saffron, American b. Valencia b. Violet b. Tilla (see Linden)	1.00 45 .7075 80 13.00 -13.25	Gambier	.3820	- 1.10 40 40 22 50 45 45 46 12 20 32 - 1.00 071/2 360 360 29

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.27 .23 .10/4 .22 .38 .85 -1.00

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Crude Drugs

SHELLAC			Laurelb.	.031/2-	.04	ROOTS		
D. Ctb.		.80	Life Everlastingth.	.30 —	.10	Aconite, U.S.Ptb.		.25
Fine Orange	.56 —	.60	Lobeliatb.	.20		Aletris (Unicorn true)tb.	.40	.42
Second Orangetb.	.54	.56	Maticotb.	.19 —	.20	Alkanettb.	.18 —	.20
T. Ntb.	.46 -	.48	Marjoram, Germantb.		-	Althea, cuttb.	.10 —	.12
Regular bleached	.57 —		French		$.12\frac{1}{2}$	Wholetb.	.10 —	.11
Bone Drytb.	.64 —		Motherwort Herbb.		.16	Angelica Americantb.	.19 —	.20
		100	Pennyroyaltb.	.68 —		Arnicatb.		.70
LEAVES AND HE	RBS		Peppermint, Americantb.	.14 —	.20	Arrowroot, Americantb.	.041/2-	
Aconitetb.	.27 —	.28	Prince's Pinetb.		.12	Bermudatb. St. Vincenttb.	.05 —	
Balmony	.15 —		Plantain		.19	Bamboo Briertb.	.05 —	
Belladonnatb.	.17 —		Pulsatillatb.		.14	Bearsfoot	.06 —	
Boneset, leaves and topslb.	.11 -		Oueen of the Meadowtb.		**	Belladonnatb.	.18	
Buchu. short	.82 —				100	Berberis, Aquifoliumtb.		
Long	.02		Rose, redtb.			Beth	.18 —	
Cannabis, true, importedlb.			Rosemarytb.	.05		Blueflagb.	.35 —	
American			Ruetb.	.25 —	.30	Bryoniatb.	.13 —	
U.S.Pb.			Greektb.	.041/2-	.05	Burdocktb.	.11 —	.12
Catnip			Spanishtb.	.05 —	.051/2	Calamus, bleachedtb.	.40 —	.42
Chestnut	.06 -		Savorytb.	.12 —	.13	Unbleached, naturaltb.		.12
Chiretta tb.	.25 —		Senna, Alexandria, wholetb.	.71 -	.75	Cohosh, blacktb.	.09	.11
Coca, Huanuco	.20 —	.20	Half Leaf	.24 —	.25	Bluetb.	.08 -	.11
Truxillotb.			Tinnevelly, Jobbingtb.		.16	Colchicumtb.	.27	
Coltsfoot	.08 —	200	Grindingtb.	.06 -	.09	Colombo, wholetb.	.02 —	
Corn Silk	.07 —		Podstb.	.08 —	.10	Comfreyb.	.30 —	
Damianatb.	.11 —		Powderedtb.	.10 —	.12	Culver'stb.	.15 -	.16
Deer Tonguetb.	.11		Skullcap, Westerntb. Spearmint, Americantb.	.30 _	.32	Cranesbill, see Geranium		
Digitalistb.	.11 —		Squaw Vinetb.		.20	Dandelion, Importedtb.	.10 —	.11
Eucalyptustb.			Stramoniumtb.		.18	Doggrass, genuinetb.	.12 —	.14
Euphorbia Pilulifera	.121/2-		Tansytb.	.16 —	.20	Echinacea	.35 —	.36
Grindelia Robusta			Thyme Spanishtb.		.061/2	Elecampane	.14 —	
Henbanetb.	.21 —		French tb.		.111/2	Galangaltb.	.11 -	
Неппаtb.	.20 —		Witch Hazel	.04 —	.041/2	Gelsemiumtb.	.14 —	
Horehoundtb.		.10	Wormwood, imported	.15 -	.16	Gentiantb.	.08 —	.081/2
Jaboranditb.	.32 —	.33	Yerba Santatb.	.12 —	.13	*Nominal		



WOOD ALCOHOL (All Grades)



The Miner Edgar Company Rail and Water Facilities 110 William Street New York

Seeds and Spices

			1		1		_
Ginger, Jamaica	.24 —	.25	Senegatb.	.60 — .68 .75 — .80	Foenugreektb. Hemp, Manchuriantb.	.031/4-	
Ginseng, Cultivated ?b.	1.00 - 3	00	Skunk Cabbageth.	20 - 22	Chiliantb.		-
Northwestern wild tb.			Snake, Canada natural	.3032	Job's Tears, whitetb.	.08 —	.10
Southern wildtb.	5.00 - 7	.00	Strippedb.	50			
Gold Sealtb.			Spikenardtb.	.2021	Larkspurtb.		.18
Powderedtb.	4.50 - 4		Squill, white	.0606%	Lobeliatb.		.90
Hellebore, Black, Imported 16.			Stillingiatb.	.101/2 .11	Mustard, Bari, Brown	.10 —	.1014
White	.55 —		Stone	.061/207	Bombay, Brown	.061/2-	.07
Powderedtb.		.16	Aleppy	.06½ .07	California, Brown	.041/4-	
Helonias (Unicorn false)tb.			China	.061/207	Yellowb.	.061/2-	.07
	.48 —		Unicorn false, See Helonias	.00/20/	Chinese, Yellowb.	.071/2-	
Ipecac Cartagenatb.	1.40 - 1.		True, See Aletris		English, Yellowtb.	.0534-	.06%
Powderedfb.	1.65 1.		Valerian, Belgiantb.	10 11	Danish, Yellowtb. Dutch, Yellowtb.		:05
Rio wholetb.			Yellow Dock	.10 — .11 — — .15			
Jalap, wholeib.	20 - 1.		Yellow Parillatb.	30	Poppy, Dutchb.		.09%
Powdered, U.S.Ptb.	.20 -			00	Turkishtb.	.081/2-	.09
Kava Kavatb.		.18	SEEDS		Blue Indian	.05 —	J0714
Lady Slippertb.		.95	Anise, Levanttb.	21			/-
Licorice, Russian, cut tb.		_	Startb.	.15151/2	Quince		-80
Spanish natural bales tb.	.06	.07	Spanishtb.	.141/215	Rape South Amer		.05
Selectedb.	.22 -	.24	Annattotb.	.0304	Japanese, smallb.	.081/4-	
Powderedtb.		.14	Canary, *Spanish	.0007	Domestictb.		.061/2
Lovagetb.		.70	Moroccotb.	.051/06	Sabadillatb.	.10 —	.11
Manacatb.		.19	South American	.031/4 .031/2	Stavesacre		.30
Mandraketb.		.11	Caraway, Africantb.	.06061/2	Stramoniumtb.	-	.24
Musk, Russian		.95	Dutch	.06061/2	Strophanthus, Hispidustb.		_
Veronatb.		.09	Cardamom, bleachedtb.	.90 - 1.10	Kombe		
Powderedtb.		.11	Decorticatedtb.	.40 — .42			
Fingerstb.		.75	Celerytb.		Sunflower, domestictb.	.041/2-	
Pareira Bravatb.		.26	Colchicum	.141/2 .15	South Americantb.		
Pellitorytb.		.32	Coriander, Bombay	.5555	Worm, American	.12 —	
Pink truetb.		.95	Morocco, Unbleachedtb.	05	Levanttb.		1.20
Pleurisyth.		19	Bleachedtb.	.061/207	SPICES		
Poketb.			Cumin, Levant th.		Capsicum, African pods fb.	.18 —	
Rhatanytb.		.10	Moroccob.	.061/207	Bombaytb.	.111/2-	
Rhubarh				, -	Japan		.26
High Driedtb.	.23	24	Fennel, French	.06 — .06½	Cassia Budstb.		.16
Powderedb.	.30		German	.081/2 .09	China, Selected, matstb.		.071/2
Sarsaparilla, Honduras tb.	.47 —				Saigon, assortment		.24
Mexicantb.	.36 —		Flax, wholeper bbl.	11.75	Chilies, Japantb.		.26
Scammony Root		.06	*Nominal	.061/207	Mombasa		.20
Scammony Root	.03/2	00	- Mountain		Cinnamon, Ceyion	.14 -	.00

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Essential Oils

Cloves, Zanzibar	.22 — .23 .24 — .25 .45 — .46
Ginger, African b. Jamaica, grinding b. Fancy Bold b. Japan b.	.07¼— .07½ .23!— .25 .28½— .29 .07½— .08
Cochin lemonb.	.081/209
Mace, Siauw tb. Banda, No. 1 tb. Batavia tb.	.2930 .2930 $.22\frac{1}{2}$.23
Nutmegs, 110s	.1516 $.1718$
Pepper, Black Singtb.	.08½ .09
Pimento, Selecttb.	.04 — .043/4
WAXES	2022
Bayberry tb. Bees, white tb. Yellow, clean tb. Crude tb.	2922 .3538 .1517 .1214
Candelila b. Carnauba, Flor b. No. 1, North Country b. No. 2, North Country b. No. 3, Fatty Gray b. No. 3, Chalky b.	.25 — .27 .55 — .56 .46 — .47 .25 — .26 .14 — .15 .14 — .15
Ceresin Yellowtb. Whitetb.	$.08\frac{1}{2}$.10 .0911
Japan	.17½18
Ozokerite, crude, browntb. *Greentb. *Refined, whitetb. *Domestictb. Refined, yellowtb. *Domestictb.	35
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.tb. Ref'd, 118-120 degtb.	.0607 $.037/205$
Stearic Acld, See Animal Oils *Nominal	

Essential Oi	ls		
Almond, Bitter, U.S.Ptb. Bitter, f.f. P.Atb. Artificial, U.S.P., See Aroma	5.00 5.00 tie C	hen	8.00 8.00
Sweet	.423	=	.45
Amber, Crudetb. Rectifiedtb.	1.30	_	1.40
Anise Technicaltb.	.65		.75
Bayb. Bergamotb.	2.50 4.75,	-	5.00
Artificial	3.50	_	
Bois de Rose	3.00	_	
Cajuput, Native	.60	_	.65 .75
Camphor, by-product	.09	-	.10
Cananga, Native	3.25 4.25 1.60	-	3.50 4.50 1.75
Cassia Technicaltb.		_	.80
Lead, Free	1.15	_	1.30
Cedar Wood, light	18.00	_	.45
Citronella, Ceylon tb.		-	3.00 .40 .68
Cloves, cans	1.45	-	1.50 1.60
Copaiba, U.S.Ptb. Corlander, U.S.Ptb.	.70 12.00	_1	.75 4.00
Cubebs, U.S.P	6.75	=	1.25
Cuminth.	5.50	-	6 00

-			
-	Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.Pib. Fennel, sweet, U.S.P	.50 2,25 4,50	55 - 2.50 - 5.00
	Bourbon (Reunion)tb. Turkishb.	3.75 3.50	- 4.25 - 3.75
	Ginger	_	- 7.00 - 3.25 80
	Juniper Berries, recttb. Woodb.	2.40	- 2.50 80
	Lavender Flowers, U.S.Ptb. Spike Spanishtb.	1.05	- 5.50 - 1.20
	Lemon, U.S.P	4.75	75 80 - 5.00 75
-	Linaloe	2.75	- 3.00 - 1.25
	Mustard, natural	3.40	— 3.50
	Neroli, Bigaradeoz. Petaleoz. Artificial	8.00 10.09 14.00	-25.00 -30.00 -15.00
	Nutmeg, U.S.P. th. Orange, bitter th. Sweet, West Indian th. Italian th.	1.10 2.00 2.75 2.75	- 1.25 - 2.25 - 3.00 - 3.00
	Origanum, Imitation	30 8.00 1.25	35 -12.00 - 1.75 - 1.30
	Peppermint Natural, tinstb. Redistilled, U.S.Ptb. Japanesetb.	2.00 2.40 .75	- 2.25 - 2.50 80
	Petlt Grain, So. Americatb. French	2.25 11.00	- 2.50 -12,00
	Pinus Sylvestris	1.75 4.50	- 2.00 - 4.75
	Rose, Frenchoz. Bulgarianoz. Artificialoz.	10.00 8.00 2.50	-12.00 -12.00 - 2.73

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Rosemary, U.S.Ptb.	.55	65 50
Sandalwood, East Indiatb. West Indiantb.	6.75 4.00	- 7.00 - 4.50
Sassafras, naturaltb. Artificial	1.20	- 1.25 57
Savintb.	-	- 4.25
Spearminttb.	4.25	-4.50
Spruce	-	80
Tansy, Amertb.	8,00	- 8.25
Tar, bblsgal.	.30	32
Refined, U.S.P., cansgal.	_	- 1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.Ptb.	1.10	- 1.15
White, U.S.Pb.	1.15	- 1.25
Vetivert, Bourbontb.	6.50	- 7.00
Wine, heavytb.	-	- 4,50
Wintergreen, sweet birchtb.	2.75	- 3.00
Genuine Gaultheriafb.		
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulktb.		
Wormseed Baltimore tb.		
Wormwood Domtb.	15.00	-16.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon		
Artificialtb.		

Oleoresins

Aspidium (Malefern)	4.00	- 4.25
Capslcumtb.	3.00	-3.25
Cubebtb.	7.00	-7.50
Ginger	3.00	- 3.30
Maleferntb.	4,00	- 4.25
Mullein (so-called)	-	- 5.00
*Orris, domestic		
Pepper, blacktb.	-	-6.00
Vanillatb.	8.75	-10.00

Perfumers' Sundries

Ambergris, blackoz.	_	- 8.00
Ambergris, grayoz.	-	-25.00
Chalk, precipitated	.023	03
Civet	2.75	- 3.00
Lanolin hydrous	.12	13
Lanolin anhydrous	.16	17
Musk Cab., podsoz.	16.00	-17.00
Musk, Cab., grainsoz.	25.00	27.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains oz.	33.00	-35.00
Musk, Tonquin, podsoz.	18.00	-20.00
Orris Root, Florentine, wholeto. Verona	.06	07
Rice Starchtb.		
Talc, Italianton		
Talc, Frenchton		
Talc, domesticton		

Aromatic Chemicals

Natural Derivatives

Anethol										 			.tb.	-	_	1.75
Borneol				 						 			.tb.	-	-	3.50
Citronello	10			 						 			.tb.	10.00	-	15.00
Citral				 						 			.tb.	3.50	_	3.60
Eucalypto	1			 						 			.tb.	.85	_	.90
Eugenol				 					0 1	 			.fb.	3.25	-	3.50
Geraniol				 		0	0						.tb.	2.00	-	3.50
Iso-Euger	noi	ı		 									.tb.	5.00	_	5.50
Linalool													.tb.	6.50	_	7.00
Menthol																
Rhodinol																
Safrol								 			۰		.tb.	-	-	.65

Synthetic Aromatics

Acetophenone, C.P	4.00	- 6.0
Amyl Salicylate		1.5
Anisla Aldehydetb.	-	- 6.0
Benzaldehyde, U.S.Ptb. Free From Chlorinetb.	-	- 1.5
		- 2.0
Benzyl Acetate		- 1.7
Benzyl Alcoholtb.		- 1.73
Benzyl Benzoate		- 1.78
Bromstyroltb.		- 6.80
Cinnamic Acidtb.	3.00	- 3.10
Cinnamic Aldehydetb.	-	- 4.50
Coumarintb.	4.50	- 4.75
Resaletb.	4.40	- 4.50
Ethyl Cinnamatetb.	-	- 5.50
Geranyl Acetatetb.	5.50	- 6.00
Heliotropintb.	-	-3.00
Indol, C. P	-	-10.00
Linalyl Acetate	9.50	-11.00
Linalyl Benzoate	_	-17.50
Methyl Anthranilate	4.50	- 5.00
Methyl Cinnamatetb.	_	- 7.00
Methyl Paracresol	5.50	-10.00
Methyl Salicylatetb.	.33	3
Mirbane, rect., drums extra. h.	.13%	14
Musk Ambrettetb.		-30.00
Musk Ketone	_	-15.00
Musk Xylenetb.	4.00	- 4.25
Nerolintb.	_	- 1.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	10.00	-12.00
		- 4.50
Phenylethylalcohol		
Terpineol, C. Ptb.		60
Vanillinoz. Violet, artificial (Ionone)tb.	_	- 8,00
Vara Vara Crystals th		2 50

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Imports from July 30 to August 6
ACID—Tartaric, 90 csks., Order, Rotterdam: 126 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Genoa AGAR AGAR—30 bls., Wood & Seliek, Kobe; 50 bls., Suzaki & Co., Kobe: 25 bls., American Trading Co., Kobe
ALBUMEN—89 cs., A. Klipstein & Co. Shanghai; 250 cs., Hongkong & Shanghai; 250 cs., Hongkong & Shanghai; 250 cs., Shanghai; 89 cs., D. L. Mass & Co., Shanghai; 89 cs., D. L. Mass & Co., Shanghai; 41 cs., French Kreme Co., Shanghai; 140 cs., French Kreme Co., Shanghai; 160 cs., Pope Trading Corporation, Taku Bar; Regulus, 500 cs., Pope Trading Corporation, Taku Bar; 1,750 cs., Wah Chang Trading Corporation, Shanghai; 1,000 cs., Great Western Smelt & Ref. Co., Taku Bar; Oxide, 200 cs., Philipp Bros., Taku Bar ARGOLS—532 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon ARSENIC—Crude, 900 cs., Furukawa & Co., Tokio

Tokio
BALSAM—16 cs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Central American Ports; 7
cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Central American
Ports; 22 cs., Hamberger Polhemus & Co.,
Central American Ports
BARIUM CHLORIDE—67 csks., R. W. Greeft

Cook, Rotterdam; 50 bgs., A. M. Hernandez & Co., Maracaibo; 286 bgs., Habicht & Co., Maracaibo; 194 bgs., R. Desvernine, L.a Guayra; 194 bgs., R. Desvernine, L.a Guayra; 195 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, La Guayra; 127 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., La Guayra; 134 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., La Guayra; 14,800 bgs., Order, Colombo; 500 bgs., Bank of America, Guayaquii; 250 bgs., International Overseas Corporation, Guayaquii; 1,300 bgs., Order, Guayaquii; 260 bgs., Order, Manta Ecuador; 100 bgs., Order, Banka De Caraquez; Vamilla, 21 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles; 46 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles; 24 cs., Order, Marseilles 25 cs., Order, Marseilles 26 cs., T. Cook & Son, Hong-kong; Brown, 200 drs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Kobe; Refined, 100 cs., Suzaki & Co., Kobe CHALK—200 bgs., C. B. Chrystal, Antwerp CHEMICALS—30 csks., 88 drums, A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 180 bdls., Order, Hamburg; 180 bdls., Order, Hamburg; 180 bdls., Order, Hamburg; 100 bdls., E. Thiele, Hamburg OLORS—11 csks., Grasselli Chem. Co., Rotterdam; 2 csks., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 4 csks., H. R. Ackerman, Rotterdam; 75 csks., Ciba Co., Antwerp; 1 csk., Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp; 7 csks., Geigy Co., Havre; 3 cs., Corn Exchange Bank, Hamburg; 13 bbls., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Genoa; 9 bbls., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Genoa; 5 bbls., Bank of Manhattan, Genoa; Bronze, 5 cs., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Hamburg; 33 cs., A. Stauff, Bremen; Earth, 2 cs., Fezandie & Sperrie, Antwerp; EGG YOLK—126 cs., Balfour, Williamson & BARIUM CHLORIDE—67 csks., R. W. Greefi & Co., Antwerp BARK—14 bgs., Forelgn Freight Agent, Hamburg; Cinnamon, 36 bls., Order, Colombo BEANS—Cocca, 2,000 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, South Pacific Ports; 275 bgs., W. Schall & Co., La Romana, Rd.; 143 scks., United Fruit Co., Limon; 23 scks., Ramos & Azua, Guayaquil; 66 scks., International Overseas Corporation, Guayaquil; 105 scks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Guayaquil; 105 scks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Guayaquil; 1,000 scks., Order, Bahia; 47 scks., 34 scks., Order, Manta; 251 cs. J. M.

Co., London; 110 cs., Asia Banking Corpor-ation, Shanghai; 621 cs., Hongkong & Shang-hal Banking Corporation, Shanghai; 17 cs., French Kreme Co., Shanghai; 89 cs., D. L. Moss & Co., Kobe; 79 cs., D. L. Moss & Co., Shanghai; 51 cs., French Kreme Co.,

Co., Shanghai; 51 cs., French Kreme Co., Shanghai EXTRACT—Archil Liquor, 25 csks., Order, Liverpool; 5 csks., American Dyewood Co., London; Quebracho, 1,080 bgs., First Fed-eral Foreign Banking Association, Buenos

eral Foreign Danking Associations of Relation Aires GELATIN-20 cs., P. H. Manners, Glasgow; 25 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 40 cs., P. Puttmann, Rotterdam; 21 cs., P. C. Zulke, Rotterdam; 10 bgs., Austin, Baldwin & Co., Antwerp; 40 csks., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam

& Co., Antwerp; 40 csks., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—27 bgs., Bank of New York, Antwerp; 70 bls., London & River Plate Bank, Buenos Aires
GUM—Copal, 201 bgs., International Banking Corporation, London; 152 bgs., Irving National Bank, Macassar; 396 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Antwerp; Damar, 306 cs., International Banking Corporation, Gorporation, Batavia; 100 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Padang GYVERIN—Crude, 15 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Inc., Hull; 106 drs., American Trading Co., Rio de Janetro
HERBS—6 bls., Foreign Freight Agent, Hamburg; 6 bls., Order, Trieste
IRON OXIDE—115 bbls., National City Bank, Malaga; 80 bbls., Foreign Freight Agent, Hamburg; 6 bls., Cons., Wilson & Co., Malaga; 120 bbls., Koons, Wilson & Co., Malaga; 250 bbls., Keichard Coulston, Inc., Malaga
LEAVES—Gayuba, 215 scks., Order, Alicante; Senna, 47 bls., Holders of Bills Lading, Colombo
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csks., American Exchange National Bank, Marseilles; 180 csks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Marseilles; 66 csks., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Marseilles; 60 csks., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Marseilles; 60 csks., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Marseilles; 60 csks., P. A. Taylor & Co., Tarragona; Cod., 254 csks., Swan & Finch, St. Johns; 500 csks., National Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 500 csks., National Oil Products Co., St. Johns; 58 csks., Order, St. Johns; Fusel, 11 drs., Order, Antwerp; Kapok, 566 bls., Order, Rotterdam; 520 bls., A. Moore, Samarang; 335 bls., Equitable Trust Co., Samarang; 335 bls., Equitable Trust Co., Samarang; 250 bls., Atlanal City Bank, Samarang; 250 bls., Columbia Trust Co., Samarang; 250 bls., First National Bank of Boston, Cheribon; 540 bls., American Foreign Banking Corporation, Cherlbon; 1069 bls., National City Bank, Cheribon; 1060 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Samarang; 250 bls., Columbia Trust Co., Samarang; 545 bls., First National Bank, Samarang; 1.188 bls., First National Bank, Samarang; 1.188 bls., First National Bank, Samarang; 1.188 bls., First National Bank, Samarang; 1.189 bls., National City Bank, Sourabaya; 330 bls., Chemical National Bank, Sourabaya; 150 bls., Bown Bros. & Co., Sourabaya; 380 bls., Chemical National Bank, Sourabaya; 380 bls., Chemical National Bank, Sourabaya; 380 bls., Chemical National Bank, Sourabaya; 380 bls., London & Brazil Bank, Sourabaya; 380 bls., London & Brazil Bank, Sourabaya; 380 bls., Dorder, Sourabaya; Lingeed, 60 bls., National City Bank, Sourabaya; 380 bls., Dorder, Sourabaya; 150 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Sourabaya; 150 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; 288 bbls., Order, Hull; Olive, 100 bbls., Sarandi Bros., Piraeus; 10 bbls., A. Galanpoulos, Piraeus; 10 bbls., Rown Bros. & Co., Messina; 20 csks., F. Saitta, Palermo; 12 csks., G. Motano, Palermo; 30 bbls., Columbo, Co., Marseilles; 100 cs., Grospenor, Nicholas Co., Marseilles; 100 cs., Grospenor, Nicholas Co., Marseilles; 100 cs., Grospenor, Nicholas Co., Marseilles; 100 cs., Grospenor, Nichol

Palermo; 1 bbl., A. A. Melekian, Constantinople; 35 cs., C. Mazzrls, Calamata; 6 bbls., Order, Calamata; 200 bbls., Irving National Bank, Mitylene; 200 bbls., Irving National Bank, Mitylene; 200 bbls., P. Anastasselis, Mitylene; 200 bbls., P. Anastasselis, Mitylene; 200 bbls., G. Hadjimanolakis, Mitylene; 100 cs., Cellas, Inc., Genoa; 300 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 232 cs., Oceanic Shipping Co., Genoa; 25 cs., Panama R. R. S. S. Co., Genoa; 200 cs., National Bank of Commerce, Genoa; 260 cs., Tribunq & Garisch, Genoa; 5 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Genoa; 90 cs., J. Garneau & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., Banca Commerciale Italiano, Genoa; 200 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 201 cs., Livermore, Dearborn & Co., Genoa; 2,140 cs., Order, Genoa; 2,240 cs., Cast River, National Bank, Genoa; 2,140 cs., Order, Genoa; 2,250 cs., Livermore, Dearborn & Co., Genoa; Palm Kernel, 27 csks., E. F. Jones Chemical Co., Hull; Rapessed, 100 bbls., National City Bank, Hull; 120 bbls., Vacuum Oil Co., Hull; 140 bbls., Order, Hull; Seal, 600 csks., Bowring & Co., St. Johns; Sod, 75 bbls., Order, Liverpool; Sulfur Olive, 200 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; 200 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Naples; Wood, 315 csks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Hankow Dills, ESSENTIAL—14 cs., Polaks Frutal

200 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Napies; wood, all csks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Hankow
OILS, ESSENTIAL—14 cs., Polaks Frutal Works, Inc., Rotterdam; 152 qu cs., Orbis Products Co., Messina; 5 qu. cs., C. L. Huisking, Messina; 6 cs., Cie Morana, Marseilles; 5 drs., Orbis Products Trading Co., Malaga; 1 drum, 16 cs., Order, Marseeilles; Anise, 20 cs., L. & R. Millen, Shanghai; Cassla, 20 cs., L. & R. Millen, Shanghai; Cassla, 20 cs., L. & R. Millen, Shanghai; Citronella, 8 drs., Irving National Bank, Colombo; 11 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; 11 drs., Order, Colombo; Cortander, 1 cse., Hymes Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; Juniper Berry, 2 cs., Hymes Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; Jurny, Marsey, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam; 1 drm., A. Chiris & Co., Rotterdam; 3 cs., Vachler & Co., Trieste; Nutmeg, 3 cs., Pacific Trading Corporation, Singapore: Orange, 88 cs., Order, Messina; 10 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Kingston; 10 cs., American Dyewood Co., Kingston; 10 cs., American Dyewood Co., Kingston; Sandalwood, 29 cs., Globe, POTASSIUM SALTS—Caustic, 1 cse., Globe

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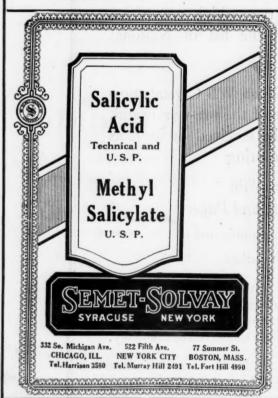
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